Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,905.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1909. [Price: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer,	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Dec.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
26th "	ARCADIA	6503	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

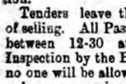
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.
Dte. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	16th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 528; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	...Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	...Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	...Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 728; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 16th Dec.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 17th Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 20th Dec.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday 20th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 18th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

14th December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	8,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb, "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,386	Guiounet	14th Apr, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	31st Dec, 1909,
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,386	Guiennat	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers,	Tons.	Captain,	Date,
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910,
MASSILIA	9091	J. Thomson	19th March "
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	26th "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	9th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga".	4,500	16th December, 1909.
S. S. "Umzumbi".	5,000	16th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Mouth.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,575,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
.. MARCKS ..
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.

PLEASE NOTE!

WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

'XMAS, 1909.

Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST
to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE KING OF TYRES.

"DUNLOP"

THE HALL MARK OF TYRE QUALITY

Hence absolute satisfaction is assured to Motorists using

BRITISH-MADE
DUNLOP TYRES.

GOLFERS, Have you tried the DUNLOP GOLF BALL, the "ORANGE SPOT" and the "JUNIOR," the most accurate Ball obtainable, Long Flight, Reliable and Durable? Used by Winners of FIVE 1909 CHAMPIONS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. TULSIDAS LULLOOBHAI MODY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to our client, the undermentioned property; all persons having any claims, thereto, either by way of inheritance sale, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land with the messuage and buildings erected thereon, situate on Malabar Hill, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4531·20 square yards, be the same, little, more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the Ridge Road leading from Mount Pleasant to Walkeshwar, on or towards the North by the property of Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya and partly by the property of the Vendor acquired by him from Motibai, wife of Dr. Hirajee Edulji, and on or towards the East by the cliff and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 803, New No. 2056, Old Survey No. 20, and New Survey No. 7286, and which said messuage and buildings are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3173, and Street No. 105, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1909.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

WE hereby notify that we have CEASED to represent the MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY, from THIS DATE.

GADDUM & Co., Ld.

December, 11th, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from 1st January, 1910, the PASSENGER FARES over this Railway's entire system including Midland Section and Agra Delhi Chord Line, will be calculated on the following REVISED BASIS :—

		Pies per mile.
SINGLE TICKETS.		
First Class.....	First 300 miles ...	18
	Additional distance	12
Second Class.....	First 300 miles ...	9
	Additional distance	6
3rd Class Ordinary..	First 100 miles ...	24
	Additional distance	2
3rd Class by Mail.....	(As at present).....	3
RETURN TICKETS.		
First Class.....		27
Second Class.....		18

2. Return Tickets available for six months will be issued in local booking between any two Stations, over 100 miles apart and in through booking with Foreign Railways when the journey over this Railway is over 100 miles but subject to a minimum charge as for 130 miles.

3. For further particulars application may be made to the Undersigned or the Fare Lists exhibited at Stations may be referred to.

4. No change will be made at present in the Fares for Season Tickets.

5. Week and Return Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued available between certain Principal Stations, at rates notified from time to time.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 11th December, 1909.

MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment ?

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And will give you prompt attention.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckin, No. 6

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

GRAND STAR ATTRACTION,

"THE ITALIAN CAVALRY"

A fine series of pictures giving a true and graphic idea of how the Italian Officers train their wonderful horses. These have won the jumping prizes at almost every international show.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3,

7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-50. 10 to 11 P. M.

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Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

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Admission, One Rupee.

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PANHARD & LEVASSOR MOTOR CAR, Limousine body (by Rothschild Paris)

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4 Cylinders

Engine, etc., believed to be as good as new. Price Rs. 3,000.

J. N. METAXA, Care of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MOTOR CAR

YOU INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.

Motorists all over the world appreciate the most reliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Prices and full Particulars on Application.

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THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing:

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35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES OF TYPE ON

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS on the 18th Instant. 13 Secondhand Motor Cars will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION. Hotchkiss, Humbers, Calthorpe, De Dion, Clement Bayard, Darracq, Orleans and Richard Brasier. For full particulars see Messrs: Bennett and Co's advertisements.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EMPLOYMENT IN EUROPEAN FIRM WANTED by Hindu, well up in English and office affairs. Refer to B. S, A., 125, Gulalwadi, Bombay, 4.

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HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted, For particulars apply to No 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

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Best china silk suit, from	Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
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" " "	Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
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Patterns self-measurement.

A trial is solicited.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

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(Opposite Lipton's).

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A varied surplus stock of the above best British and other makes of the best quality.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on TUESDAY, 21st day of December, 1909, and the following days, sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, 25, Rampart Row, on the ground floor, close to the P. and O. Co.'s office, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), in small lots to suit convenience of the purchasers.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th December, 1909.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Haien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
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Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
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Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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BOMBAY OFFICE— Albert Buildings Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khatta Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,99,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application!

H P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... .Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)... .....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed, Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :

43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,810

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, Place de l'Opera, the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize to

L. COMBE, Manager.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL .....Rs. 25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.

LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN, Barrister-at-Law, Managing Director.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE : 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Vacant Pieces of Land Situate at Wadwalla and Villa Parle.

Suit No. 238 of 1903.

Jainnawahoo, widow.....Pla'ntiff
vs.
Jiwawahoo, widow and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed by the order made herein on the 8th day of April, 1903, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land.

LOT NO.—3.

Firstly.—All that piece or grass ground at Wadwalla near Toornay in the Sub-district of Sastie (Salsette) in the District of Thana, measuring 13 goonthas, registered under Survey No. 35, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the land of Manecki, on the West by the land of Diva Bhasker, on the South by the land of Dadaji Mowji, and on the North by the land of Manecki.

Secondly.—All that piece of grassy ground situate at Wadwalla near Toornay in the Sub-district of Sastie (Salsette), in the District of Thana measuring 35 goonthas, registered under Survey No. 42 and bounded as follows, on the East by the land of Manecki under No. 38, on the West by the land of Cumroodin Tyebji and on the North by the land of Damkhar's wife.

Thirdly :—All that piece of batty ground situate at Wadwalla near Toornay in the Sub-district of Sastie (Salsette) in the District of Thana, measuring (18 eighteen goonthas, registered under Survey No. 48, Sub No. 1 and bounded on the East, West, South and North by the land of Camruddin Tyabji.

Fourthly :—All those pieces of batty ground situate at Wadwalla near Toornay in the Sub-district of Thana and standing as follows :—

Survey No.	Sub No.	Measurement.
46	2	1 Acre 22¾ Goonthas.
"	3	7¾ "
"	4	1 Acre 13¾ "
"	5	30½ "

making in all three acres and thirty-three and three-fourth goonthas together with a building standing on Sub. Nos. 2,305, 40 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth and bounded on the East by the land of Manecki, on the West by the land of Manecki, on the South by a village and a garden belonging to Camruddin Tyabji, and on the North by the land of Jethabai, widow of Sewlal, and Manecki and which several lands, hereditaments and premises hereinbefore secondly, thirdly, and fourthly described were formerly, and are at present in the occupation of the said Damodhar Lakhmidas Khimji and his servants and also old furniture containing sofas, chairs and tables and other articles and also cattles containing 4 oxen, 3 buffaloes and 3 calves.

LOT No.—4.

All those pieces or parcels of vacant ground situate at Villa Parle in the Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 2748 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing the Survey pot and falni Nos, hereinafter appearing, viz :—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Falni Nos.
50	19	.....
52	28	.....
54	...	1—5
55	1—6	Pot works.
56	1—9	.....
57	12	.....
58	1	.....
59	...	2-3-7-14-16.
60	1	.....

and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a private passage and plot No. 15, on the West by a private passage, on the North by plot No. 20 and on the South by plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Carnac Bridge Road, opposite Crawford Market, and at Prince's Street, opposite Sir Mangaldas Cloth Market and near Shaikh Memon Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on plot No. 103, Carnac Bridge Road, opposite Crawford Market for a term of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area.	Plot No.	Area.
70	308 sq. yds	120	714 sq. yds.
103	702 "	121	771 "
105	415 "	...	... "

Plot No. 70 will be sold on account and risk of Essabhoy Kassambhoy, Esquire.

Plot No. 121 will be sold on account and risk of Hissonally Tyebally Esquire.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots. For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Benjamin Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, large dining-table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, table ornaments, rich old Chinaware, glass show cases, one sweet tone ebonized cottage piano, valuable pictures, writing tables, glass door book cases, one large iron safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, teapoys, easy chairs, ice box, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 8 a.m (S.T.)

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 8 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome garden tubs and pots of ferns and palms, consisting of Adiantum, Tenerum, Lavallia, Pedatum, Candatum, gold ferns, Farleyense, Limestone, Clemensis, Arecalutescens, Caryota Urens, Chysanthemums, Hedychium, Coleus, Hibiens, Crotons, Bizonias, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. W. H. Quicke, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Properties at Piroo Lane and Imamwada Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for Aga Shamsudinshah, the Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangishah, deceased, the undermentioned properties situate at Piroo Lane, and Imamwada Road, respectively, in Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1909, at the times specified against the respective properties:—

Piroo Lane properties at 4 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of parcel of pension and tax land, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of Piroo Lane, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 250 Square Yards, or thereabouts, forming part of Collector's New Survey No. 3660, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 66 and 65-68, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north and east by the south by Jail Road, now called Imamwada Road, and on or towards the west by the said Piroo Lane, and which premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenant.

Property situate at Imamwada Road, known as the Hamamkhana, at 5 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Imamwada Road, in Bombay, known as the Hamamkhana, or Turkish Bath, containing by admeasurement, square yards, or thereabouts, and built on land bearing New Survey No. 3101 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Street No. 39 and bounded as follows:—i. e. on or towards the north by the Jail Road, on or towards the south and east by the Khoja Burial Ground, and a well belonging to that Burial Ground and on or towards the west by the Mogal Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, at their Office, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

× SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS.

Great opportunity for those intending to purchase second-hand motor cars in good condition and perfect working order.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, at 3-30 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency in York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, the second-hand motor cars detailed

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

POSTPONMENT NOTICE.

THE SALE of valuable landed property, at Kazi Syed Street or Moondi Bazar, near Mandvi, advertised for This Day, Wednesday, the 15th December, 1909, has been POSTPONED for a week.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PHOTO STORES Co., Ld., at Kalbadevi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Chaturbhuj Virchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, and the following day, at 2 p. m. each day, at Kalbadevi, opposite Messrs. Chinoy Bros., the whole stock of the Photo-Stores Co., Ld., consisting of large and small Cameras by Howton, Bulcher, Thornton, Picard, Kodak lenses by Dalmyier, Busch, Gory, Ross Lancaster, T. T. and Hobsons, Voigtlandin Optimus, Mounts, Photo Chemicals, drawing materials, magic lanterns and slides, also furniture such as cupboards, show cases, big stands, Godrej safe, tables, chairs, electric fan and lights, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT BUILDING PLOTS ON THE SEA SIDE AT VERSOA, NEAR ANDHERI IN SALSETTE.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 393 of 1908.

Khan Mahomed Haji Vazir

vs.

Tyeb Haji Esmail and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 19th day of December, 1909, at 4-30 and 5 p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable vacant plots, separately on the premises at Versoa.

PARTICULARS OF THE LAND.

Lot Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Firstly :—All that leasehold piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Survey No. 82 with a building thereon and foundation for a New Bungalow situate at the Village of Versoa in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette in the Taluka of Salsette, Thana district, containing by admeasurement one acre, and bounded on or towards the north by building plot No. 20, on or towards the south by the road and beyond it building site No. 18, on or towards the east by the road and beyond it land forming part of the Survey No. 86 and on or towards the west by the sea.

Secondly.—All that leasehold piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground, part of Survey No. 82, situate at the village of Versoa, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, in the Taluka of Salsette, Thana district, containing by admeasurement thirty gunthas, and bounded on or towards the north by building Site No. 21, on or towards the south by building Site No. 19, on or towards the east by the Road and beyond it land forming part of Survey No. 56, and on or towards the west by the sea.

Thirdly.—All that Batty field or land situate at Khar Versoa, in Salsette, bearing Survey No. 87, Plot No. 1, admeasuring 7 acres and 12 1-4 gunthas, according to the deed but according to the Government toka bill 8 acres and 12 1-2 gunthas paying the yearly assessment of Rupees 22 and with three wells sunk therein and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Government land, on the south by public Road, on the west partly by land belonging to the Kalin Temple and partly by the land of Dominic Istepandrie and on the north by the land of Doming Istepandrie, Patel Contni.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable landed Properties comprising INTER-ALIA, the private Bazar, called the Virjibhoy Thavar's Bazar, at Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 393 of 1908.

Khan Mahomed Haji Vazir,

vs.

Tyeb Haji Esmail and others.

Under the instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale in one lot by Public Auction, at the premises, the following very valuable immoveable properties, comprising the said Bazar on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Lot No. 4.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.—All that piece of Foras land bearing Collector's Old No. 302, New No. 13822, Old Survey No. 348, New Survey No. 3475, containing by admeasurement 1,720 square yards or thereabouts with the market and range of buildings erected thereon, assessed under Ward Nos. 4348 (1), 4348 (2), 4349, 4350 (1), 4350 (2), Street Nos. 132, 134a, 162, 1a, 1, 194-166a, 172 and 1, situate near Byculla Tank in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Haines Road, and bounded on the north and east by Haines Road, on the south by a covered drain, and on the west by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a Very Valuable Building Plot, situate at Matoonga, in Bombay.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 393 of 1908.

Khan Mahomed Haji Vazir

vs.

Tyeb Haji Esmail and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable building plot at the Rooms of the Auctioneers in Bank Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE LAND.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Matoonga, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,021 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 124, New No. 16614, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 10/963, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the land of Domingo Vintoo Fernandez and partly by other property, on or towards the west by the land of Bustaon Bootal, on or towards the north partly by the land of Joseato Jao Bureto and partly by the land of Bustaon Bootal, and on or towards the south by the land of Pascol Silva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, for the Receivers, at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the mortgagee in possession, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd, day of December, 1909, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, the executor of the last will of Syed Sirdar Deler Jung, Bahadur, the following very valuable jewellery :—

1 sapphire ring set with 10 diamonds.
1 large dropped pearl pin.
1 large emerald ring.
1 loose pearl.
2 bunches of pearls containing 19 strings about 80 chaws.
1 opal ring set with diamonds.
1 cat's eye ring set with diamonds.
1 turquoise ring set with diamonds.
1 pair diamond karanfuls with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond chand bowlis with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chakris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond tika with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugin with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair zill mills with 3 pearl strings each.
1 diamond tavij with 2 strings of pearls.
1 mirza beperwa with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendants.
1 pair diamond larazaly with 14 strings of pearls and emerald pendants.
2 gold hunting and repeater watches.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. The above sale which was advertised for 6th November, 1909, was postponed at the instance of Radha Begum in Suit No. 476 of 1909, by an order of the Court, but the said Rule has on the 13th day of December, 1909, been discharged with costs, the mortgagee being at liberty to sell.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1909.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 13th December.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 82 9/16—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·21 1/2+0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. 99 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London. 20·46—0-1-2
Bar Silver Spot. 24 3-16+1/4
Do. 2 months hance. 24 3/16+1-4
Closing Tone of Silver. General buying closed week
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 62 5-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight(Bank buying rate). 1/3 15 1-2 unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent. since 9th December.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) £97 1/4 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight 4 + 1/3
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 5/8 +1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/4— 1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9 unchgd.
Interest day to-day loans 3 3/4 +1-4
Do. of day market loans 3 7/8 +1-4

MANCHESTER, 13th December.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp. ...
Do. do. called 1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... ...
Do. Day's Imports 30,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures, Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian, Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market. Steady.
Mid-Americans 8·11—.5
Egyptian F. G. F. 13 5/8 unchgd.

	D-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7·86	7·85	7·89	7·92	7·92
Mid. Uplands	—19	—22	—21	—20	—20
G. O. C. Liverpool	M.-J. 7·92 —21	J.-J. 7·93 —20	J.-A. 7·91 —20	A.-S. 7·82 —15	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 49 5-8
" months, Dec.-Jan,
" Ports, Antwerp.
" Buyers, seller, &c., Done

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	5 5-8	
F G Bengal	5 3-4	
Fine Bengal	5 7-8	
Good Bhownugger	6 1-8	
F G Bhownugger	6 1-4	
Fine Bhownugger	6 3-8	
Fine M G Bhownugger	6 3-8	
Good Oomra	6 8-16	
F G Oomra	6 5-16	Unchgd.
Fine Oomra	6 7-16	
Good M G Oomra	6 8-16	
Fine M G Oomra	6 7-16	
Good Broach	7	
F G Broach	7 5-32	
Fine Broach	7 5-16	
Good Khandeish	6 1-4	
F G Khandeish	6 1-8	
F G F Tinnevelly, Liverpool	C I F 6 5-16	unchgd Dec.-Jan.
G. M. Westerns C. I. F. London	5 19-32	"
Fair Cocconada C I F London	5 1-4	"
Cocconada Ginned C I F London	5 1-4	"

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, 13th December.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 31,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 2,000
Do. Exports to Continent...	... 25,000
Futures at New York.....	Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Jan. 15-02 +3	
Do at New York.....	
May 15·63 +3	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15·20 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 1/2 "
Demand Bills	... 4·87 3/4 "
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 52·5/8+5/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Jan. 15·34+3
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 16·07+4

London, 13th December.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 1/4
Months, Jan.-Feb
Port-Antwerp.
Buyers, etc., Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 43 1/4
Do. Months, Dec.-Jan.
Do. Port-Antwerp
Do. Buyers, etc., Buyers.
Tone—Steady.
Rapeseed-Yellow Cawnpore 43 1/2
Do. Months, Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports, Dunkirk
Do. Whether buyers or sellers—Sellers.
Tone.—Steady
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 40
Do. month, December.
Do. name of Port, Antwerp.
Do. wheather Buyers, or Sellers—Done.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F 41
Do. Months, Dec-Jan
Do. Name of Ports, London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc., Value.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed—Per 416lbs 53 1/2
Do. Name of Ports, Dunkirk
Do. Whether Buyers or sellers—Sellers
Tone—Firm
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 1750000

SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with good demand.
Sheep skins Madras 1/2d. higher

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7-3 Value.

SUGAR.

German Sugar C. and F. India Double Bags first marks ... ... 15·3
Month of shipment—May-Aug. Sellers
Tone—Dull.

BOMBAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change to report in the market to-day. In the opening 1s. 4 3-32d. were quoted for T. T. and 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand and 3 months' sight credits were quoted at 1s. 4 11-32d. There is not much enquiry for remittance for Jan.-Feb.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Do.	... ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
3 m/s. credits	... ...	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. Francs	...	171 1/2
Do. Marks	...	139 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	...	131
" Shanghai	... ...	174 1/2
" Japan	... ...	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market remains unchanged and very little business is being done. The bazar opened at Rs. 93-2 and there being a demand the price advanced to Rs. 93-4 and then again declined to Rs. 93-2 but at the close it was Rs. 93-3.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was up by 1-4 to 24 3-16 for ready and forward and New York have gone up by 5-8 to 52 5-8. Market here is firm and prices have gone up a little. A business of about 75 slabs has been done to-day.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch	23	6	0
National Bank	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	24	1	9
Guinea	15	3	0
Do.	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	6
Mints' Slabs	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	15	0
17 Penny ready	63	14	0
Local per tola	0	10	0
First Settlement	64	0	0
Second "	64	4	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 9 7-8
Linseed, Small	... " 9 11
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 6 5
Yellow do.	... " 6 13
Do. Gujarat	... " 7 1
Poppyseed	... " 9 6
Castorseed	... " 33/34
Mowrasseed	... " 6 3
Maize	... " 20/22
Groundnuts	... " 37 8
Mustardseed	... " 34/37
Gingellyseed	... " 37/44
Khandesh Howri	... " 42 8
Gulburga do.	... " 43
Kalbur do.	... " 42/43
Itarsi do.	... " 41/43
White Gin, Bold 95/5	... " 40
Do. do. do. 85/15	... " 42 8
Do. do. do. 75/25	... " 42
Do. Mixed 50/50	... " 41
Do. Gin, Small 50/50	... " 39/40
Do. do. do. 85/15	... " 38/39
Gin, Black Beaver	... " 38
Do. do. Gadag	... " 37/38
Do. Red Khandwa	... " 38/39
Do. Meggi	... " 42/43
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	
Do. do. Secunderabad	... " 41/41
Do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	... " 37/39
Do. Ahmedabad	... " 37-38
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi	... " 35/37
Club No. 1	... " 38/40
Delhi 70-30	... " 37/39
Soft Red Ahmedabad	... " 35/36
Hard Red	... " 33/34

Linseed : Tone Steady.
Rapeseed : Tone of the market is weak.
Wheat : Easier.
Castorseed : Steady.
Cottonseed : Steady.
Mowrasseed : Firm.
Poppyseed : Steady.
Gingellyseed : Firm with little business passing.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Monday, 13th December :—

Wheat	5,185 cwts.
Linseed	4,285 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	732 "
Gingellyseed	48,185 "
Poppyseed	126 "
Groundnuts	2,475 "
Castorseed	7,853 "
Rice	1,899 "
Myrabollams	1,406 "
Cottonseed... ...	60,055 "
Mowrasseed... ...	980 "
Gram	5,127 "
Jowar	322 "
Maize	5,178 "

LOCAL YARN.

Market here is firm with very little doing. Weekly sales from Shanghai have been reported of 500 bales and exchange has gone up to 176.

SPINNINGS.

Petits were quoted at Rs.3,530 and they gradually advanced to Rs. 3,540. At present there is more business passing for Davids and the closing price was Rs. 882 1-2.

We quote :—

Framji Petits	1,745
Standard	1,142 1-2
Currimbhoy	1,010
Laxmi Cotton	1,550
Kohinoor	695
Cresent	97 1-2
Phoenix	97 1-2
Davids	380
Finlay Mills	217 1-2
Maneekji Petits...	3,535 Jan
Tata I. and S. Coy	61 1-2

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,510
Bank of India	64
Indian Specie Bank	53
Bank of Burma	113
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	10

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley Railway	437 1/2

COTTON.

The opening tone of the market was rather weak on account of Liverpool being 15 points low. Business was done in Broach at Rs. 292 1-2 but when the opener was received showing 10-12 points up all round market advanced to Rs. 294. Both Exporters and Mills are buying their requirements but forward business is very slack. Japan Shippers are not in the market at present but are simply taking delivery of their forward contracts.

The following purchages were made to-day :—

Bales			Rs.
100	Parbani	Japan Cott Trading Co. ...	293
100	Bengal	...	2 0
200	Sawgin Good (New)	" ...	296
			April-May
100	Ujjain	Finlay Muir ...	285
300	Dhulia Forbes Campbell & Co...		259
1,500	"	Ralli Bros ...	256-8
200	Khandesh, Assur Mills	...	253
300	Bengal, E. Spinner and Co.	...	262-4
1000	Amrsoti M. Bussan Kaisha	...	268-71
100	Halda Coorla Mills	...	285
200	Akola Khamgaon A. Moritz Co, Gin Fine		252 March.
700	Wardha	" ...	283
100	Karanja	" ...	268
100	Akola	" ...	270

We quote :—

	Dec. Rs.	Jan. Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	262	257
" F. Good ...	253	247
Khandesh Fine ...	260	255
" F. Good...	250	248
Amraoti Fine ...	271	264
" F. Good...	264	257
Akola KhangaumFine...	271	264
" F. Good...	264	257
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine..	271	268
" F. Good...	264	261
Yeotmal Fine ...	279	273
" F. Good...	272	237
Nagpore Fine ...	283	276
" F. Good...	276	269
Wardha Hinganghat Fine...	286	280
" F. Good...	279	273
Methia Fine ...	260	255
" F. Good...	253	244
Broach Fine ...	318	March
" F. Good...	293 1/2	"
Sawginned Good ...	294	Apl-May
Westerns Gin " ...	294	"
Coompta Gin " ...	301	"

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Monday, 13th Dec. :—

Khandesh	5,444 Bales
Central India	785 "
Barsi and Nagur	3,154 "
Berar	4,855 "
Central Provinces	5,735 "
Oomras	19,978 "
Dholera	123 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	6,246 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	636 "
Sind	41 "
Persian	54 "
Total	27,103 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, 14th December.

Opening Tone and Prices.	
Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	18,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	93 + 7
Jan.—Feb.	93 +10
Feb.—Mar.	99 +10
Mar.—Apl.	8·02 +10
Apl.—May.	8·04 +11
May—June	8·04 +11
June—July	8·03 +10
July—Aug.	8·02 +11
Aug.—Sept.	7·72 +10

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 0	... 15 0
Dunkirk	15 0	... 15 0
Havre	16 0	... 15 6
Hull	14 9	... 14 6
Liverpool	15 6	... 15 6
Marseilles	15 6	... 15 6
Genoa	15 6	... 15 0
London... ...	.....	15 0
Hamburg	15 6	... 15 6
Trieste	17 6	... 17 0
Venice	17 6	... 17 0
Open Ports ...	...	

Rates are unchanged. Business is done for Genoa and Marseilles at 15-3, Market Steady.

OPIUM.

Business is rather dull at present.

We quote :—

	Rs.
1st sale average (Bombay)... ...	1,812
Tezi-Mundi	70

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, 13th December.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes		1,50,000	.....
1 Box ... 1,13,328		.....	.....
5 Boxes		3,75,000	.....
1 Box		7,500	.....

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Mercantile Bank of India ...	Assaye	Freemantle
National Bank of India ...	"	Sydney Freemantle
" " ...	"	
B. T. Lalvala ...	Salsette	Marseilles

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th and 12th December 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	68	78,371
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	67	77,976

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 7th Dec., 1909, as compared with the statement of 30th Nov. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 30. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 7. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000 0 0	1,68,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,53,37,852 5 0	1,72,33,733 2 1
Other Deposits, &c	17,43,14,919 3 7	17,10,94,472 9 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,43,329 4 2	7,32,818 2 10
Sundries	14,67,473 6 11	15,79,734 11 4
Rs ..	22,86,63,574 3 8	22,74,40,758 12 4
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,10,30,980 0 0	3,09,19,754 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	93,98,524 0 0	96,90,999 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,63,03,729 12 2	3,77,24,652 4 11
Bills discounted, &c	5,12,82,577 12 2	5,09,15,847 10 8
Balances with other Banks ...	3,16,98,987 7 11	2,99,25,523 8 3
Bullion	26,68,037 13 6	19,70,474 4 0
Dead Stock.....	3,830 12 0	3,830 12 0
Stamps	21,11,601 1 9	21,19,318 12 0
Sundries	16,531 1 11	16,198 10 11
	80,802 11 5	83,749 12 6
Cash, &c., at... Head Office..	16,46,00,602 8 10	16,33,70,348 11 3
Cash, &c., at... Branches	6,40,63,971 10 10	6,40,70,410 1 1
	22,86,63,574 3 8	22,74,40,758 12 4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	14,75,552	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	4,20,328	do
Other Deposits	32,20,447	Decrease.
Post Bills.....	10,511	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,81,249	Increase.
Loans	14,15,923	do
Accounts of Credit.....	3,60,730	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	17,73,464	do
Cash at Head Office	13,95,640	do
Cash at Branches	14,03,079	Increase.

Percentage 33·60.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th December.

625.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant.

To-day Wednesday 15th inst.—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 17th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

626.—Parades—Men who are able to prove satisfactorily that they were unable to attend the Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesdays owing to duty, will be allowed to count attendance at the evening parade at Head-Quarters on Fridays as attendance at a Commanding Officer's parade.

627.—Musketry—Saturday the 18th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

Sunday 19th inst.—The Range will be reserved for "D" Company.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

628—Resignation—No 6378 Vol H J Dibbs, "G" Coy having joined the Sind Vol Rifles is struck off the strength.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th December.

719 INSTRUCTIONS.

Parades for the week.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.
Saturday the 18th instant.

720 DRILL.

6 Pr. Gun Drill at Oyster Rock parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Sunday the 19th instant.

721 PRACTICE.

Practice from the 6 Pr. at Oyster Rock both Companies to parade at Apollo Bunder at 9-15 a. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

722 DRILLS.

E. E. Company.—Friday the 17th inst. at 6-30 p.m. Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

735 LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

The following extract from India Army orders is published for information :—

List of officers, N. Co's. and men of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

. . . . .

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
Quarter-Master Sergeant J. A. Kirkbride.
Gunner O. M. P. Clyne.

. . . . .

726 STRENGTH.

The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the corps with effect from the 1st instant.

Gr. G. Colleyer.
" R. O. Colleyer.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Bombay Vol. Artillery Subscription Dance will be held at the Town Hallon Friday 7th January 1910 Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by ticket only.
For members of the Corps Rs. 2
For non-members Rs. 3
Each gentlemen's ticket entitles one free admission for one lady.
Extra Ladies Tickets Re. 1.
Tickets can be obtained from
(1) B. V. A. Head Quarters.
(2) Sergeants of the Corps.
Members are requested to appear in Un forms.

NOTICE.

The following are the results of the Spoon Competitions of the 12th instant.

Winners of Spoons.

200 yds.

Class I.	Corpl Hanisworth	26	2 24
	Gr Thompson.....	25	
Class II.	Sapper Brown	22	

300 yds.

Class I.	Gr Thomson.....	23	2 21
	Gr Muller	22	
Class II.	Gr Dixon.....	21	

500 yds.

Class I.	Gr Thomson.....	25	3 22
	Gr Clyne	25	2 23
Class II.	Sergt Twiss	19	

A. W. BARKER, Br.
Hon. Secy. B. V. A., R. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—325 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 126 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 602 cwts wheat flour and 262 cwts gram flour, D Tejpal; 100 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co; 340 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales cotton-waste, T Canji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2 cases brassware and 2 cotton cases curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 1-2 cwt ivory, 1-4 cwt tortoise shells and 1 case genda horns, A Vishram; 17 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 33 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 79 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 3 bales skins, H N Suleman.

Nonsuch s—350 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—5,803 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Drefuse and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts castorseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, Prier de Soun and Co; 100 cwts almonds, Latham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—4 bales silk waste, H Nowroji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR HULL.

King Malcolm s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co.

Southville s—12,000 cwts cottonseed T Memraj.

Dido s—640 cwts oil cakes Bergmann and Hoffmann.

Conisclift s—3,937 cwts cottonseed 2,025 cwts castorseed, and 1,050 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—930 bales cotton, 5,497 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed 28,632 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—220 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR BEAMEN.

Marienfels s—110 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siam s—1 bale silk waste H Nowroji; 100 bales cotton E Spinner & Co., 500 cwts groundnuts C. Boggiano & Co; 1,004 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

R Rubattino s—625 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—2,502 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 14 cwts animal guts Admayer; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—44 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR PORT SAID.

Roma s—5,580 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONKONG.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 25 cwts sandalwood, M Jamnadas.

Capri s—3 1-4 cwts ghee, J Hirji; 33 cwts wheat, A Dolatram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—596 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co; 21 cwts sandalwood, M Chaganlal and Co.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Begum s—1,400 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 419 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Bombay Maru s—800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Begum s—200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 3,800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Begum s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Begum s—610 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

S S Chyebass

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick .....Flagship

[VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 14.

Begum .....2942 Nicoll .....T M & Co
Brilliant.....8609 Morrison.....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H B & Co
Blake ....2896 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia.... 3529 W Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Capri .....2717 Francesco.....F R S N Co
Calna .....3966 Maclachlan.....M M & Co
Dido .....3157 Runton.....J Finlay & Co
Devanha .....4765 Powell.....China 22-12 P & O Co
Florican .....2332 Work .....Cory Brothers & Co
Goalpara.....1358 Whitehxac.....M M &Co
Ismaila.....3381 Fenvere.....M M & Co
Kasara .....505 Etton .....M M & Co
Kilbride .....2335 Macferlone.....The Captain
Landaura.....2156 Williams.....M M & Co
Luzon .....3181 L Randie .....
Madura.....1273 Bamber.....M M & Co
Majidi.....1857 Newly.....B & P S N Co
Purley .....2785 A L Pritchett.....
Querimba.....4938.....Smith M M & Co
Roma.....2363 W M Storas .....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Swaledale.....2347 Field.....Killick Nixon & Co
Ulmsinga .....1839 Robertson Seith.....15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Venetia .....2383 Parilon .....W & A Graham & Co
Vermont .....2723 Hargoess ...W & A Graham & Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdican...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Wooda.....2460 Hughes.....T T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Arcadia					
C & R King Malcolm	2838	Thomas			Antwerp T Morrison & Co
D & E Marianfels	3560				Hamburg...12-12 W & A Graham & Co
H Haidari	1563	Oray	Zanzibar	11-12	B & P S N Co
M Coinscliff	2511	Pottingos	Hall	14 12	W & A Graham & Co
O Olympia	2369	Tuit			W & A Graham & Co
Q St Bride	2114	Nicall			W & A Graham & Co
	100 ton Crane				
Najmi	2523	Haha	Jeddah		28-11 G Jewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 R Rubattino	2382	Matrici	Genoa	15-13
3 Nonsuch	2414	Alston	London	18 12 W & A Graham & Co
5 Siam	2953	Icarus	Marseilles	10-12 T M & Co
6 Jerseymoor	2363	A W Stonehouse	Liverpool	15 12 T Morrison & Co
7 Bregnos	2386	Petris	Trieste	16 12 A L S N Co
8 Lady Carrington	2489	L'pool	Griffiths	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	8-12 P & O Co
13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	18 12 P & O S N Co
15 Glendhu	2629	Norrie	Kobe	4-12 T M & Co
16 Capri	2718	Dini	Hongkong	17 12 Florio Rubattino & Co

M W D D

Hydra...831 Karaiborn .....29-11 F F Campbell & Co

H W P D

Courtland...760 Samsoodin ..Gulf ports.9-12.B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Calna s	Maclachlan...	Antwerp, Oct. 27
	Swaledale s	Field	London, Nov. 11
	Majidi s	Newby	Jeddah, „ 30
	Ismaila s.....	Fenvere	Smarang „ 17
	Madura s	Bamber	Bushire, Dec. 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Wistow Hall s.....	Maria	Calcutta.
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite...	Calcutta.
	Landaura s	Peak.....	Rangoon, etc.

The following vessel obtain their porteclearance on Tuesday :—

Steamer R. Rubattino, Mancini, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Assaye for China.
„ Calna for Antwerp.
„ Majidi for Jeddah.
„ Madura for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is due here on the morning of 19th instant.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Bombay Maru 3,398 tons, Captain W. A. Evans, arrived in harbour on Monday from China with the following cargo :—

FROM JAPAN.

432 glassware, 99 clocks, 145 straw boards, 905 sulpher matches, 79 cotton goods, 77 silk, 2,936 copper ingots, 116 camphor, 25 sulpher, 15 wax.

FROM HONGKONG.

650 cases, 67 matting, 19 glass bangles, 315 preserves, 21 camphor, 10 kapour kachly, 10 China roots, 4 cassia oil.

FROM SINGAPORE.

6,191 planks, 100 sandal wood, 505 betelnuts, 16 gum benjomin, 27 long pepper, 1,035 rattens, 19 kajoo putty oil, 19 nutmegs, 133 cub gambier, 15 wine; 51 galangal.

FROM COLOMBO.

20 plumbis, 309 tea, 140 betelnuts, 111 coir yarn.

S S Vadala 2,161 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Molmein with the following cargo :—

FOR MOLMEIN.

237 rice, and timber.

FROM COCHIN.

1,412 coir rope, 2,607 coir yarn, 200 pepper, 243 dry ginger, 22 wild cutchoora, 22 wild mace, 50 copra, 7 wild turmeric

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's Westminster, on Nov. 20, of Mr. Harry C. Brodie, M. P. for the Reigate Division of Surrey, and Miss Mabel Milburne Hart, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Hart, of 38, Cadogan Place. Sir Robert Hart gave away his daughter, who wore a gown of white satin charmeuse trimmed with old English point place. Her train was carried by Master Jack and Miss Gill Lucas-Scudamore. There were seven bridesmaids—the Misses Vera and Hilda de Vere Beauclerk, the Misses Mildred and Gladys Brodie, Miss Cuoyngham, Miss Lucas-Tooth, and Miss Durham—who wore blue charmeuse and black velvet hats, the design of the dresses being copied from a picture by Romney. Major Church was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held by Lady Hart at Claridge's Hotel, and was honoured by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai-hsun, accompanied by Admiral Sah Chenping and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng. The Chinese Minister, Lord Li Ching Fong, was also present, together with Sir John McLeavy Brown (English Councillor of the Chinese Legation), Mr. Ivan Chen, Rear-Admiral W. Grant, and Mr. Beilby Alston, of the Foreign Office, specially attached to His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai-hsun, and the Japanese Ambassador and Mlle. Kato. Later in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for the Continent, the bride travelling in a Nattier blue fishwife costume and hat to match, and white fox furs.

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1909.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

After the Netherlands Revolution of 1830, Belgium became independent of Holland, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen as hereditary King. His son, Leopold II, who succeeded him in 1865, was grandson of Louis Philippe of France and his father first cousin to Queen Victoria. In stature, Leopold who now lies dying is tall, and has been described as next after King Oscar of Sweden, the tallest monarch in Europe. He manifested many peculiarities which Society journals revel in; some of them not commendable, but as a capable financier, and a merchant to the backbone, he succeeded in retaining the hearts of his people by showing them how to fill their pockets. Of his domestic affairs the less said the better. His was a notoriously unhappy family, and of late distressing stories had been circulated, showing how His Majesty sought to disinherit his children and relating his unfatherly treatment of them. A man of strong purpose and determined will, he usually succeeded in getting his own way, and even the Socialists, who are strong in Belgium, recognised in him a man of great business sagacity, with the interests of his country and his subjects at heart. Years ago, King Leopold presented to his country all his real estate to be enjoyed as parks and open spaces, and bequeathed to the nation his sovereign rights in the Congo, which Colony's vast wealth of rubber, ivory and oil, was developed owing to his personal energy and enterprise. The King gave the people the right to take it over within ten years from 1901 and, as we know, the Colony was formally annexed by the country in September of last year. The history of the Congo, however, forms the most lamentable page in the record of Leopold's reign. In reply to an address from the Corporation of London in 1895, the King of the Belgians stated that "the independent State of the Congo was born of a desire to abolish slavery by peaceful means, and to serve in Africa the great cause of civilisation, commerce and religious freedom. The fundamental basis of the new State is free entrance given to all kinds of goods. Never on its frontier will any Customs be levied on imported goods." But not one of those promises was fulfilled. Atrocities, such as before never heard of, were perpetrated, and in June last a despatch of the British Government to the Government of Belgium set forth that the ravages of sickness and the results of the system of administration pursued by the authorities during the last twenty years had swept away altogether the population of some districts and greatly reduced that of others. Under the previous Government of the Congo—before the annexation—in large districts, if not in the greater part of the whole Congo State, the forced labour exacted from men, and in many cases from women, amounted to nearly, if not quite, the whole time of an adult year after year. In the Kasai district under the guise of trade, taxation in rubber was exacted in open defiance of the laws of the Congo State. It was by such means that the greater part of the rubber has not fallen off and no reports have reached His Majesty's Government that the amount of forced labour and illegal or excessive taxation exacted from the natives had diminished. It is on the strength of this representation that every man's hand is raised against Belgium at the present time and that the Great Powers have for some time past been contemplating forcible interference.

Belgian district officers in the Congo have denied the charges brought against them, but the allegations have been proved over and over again by independent authority as well as by our own Consuls while Mr. E. D. Morel's "King Leopold's Rule in Africa" has been declared to be the most terrific indictment against a man and a system which has ever been drawn up. The King was the principal capitalist concerned and by that right alone, apart from sovereign will, could have put a stop to the barbarities which were practised before the annexation as well as since that time. "Brutal men and brutal deeds," wrote Sir Conon Doyle in September last, "are common also in all tropical lands. The restraint of them comes from above. But here it is the call to brutality which comes from above; the urgent call for rubber, more rubber, higher dividends, at any price of native labour and native coercion, driving the local agents on to torture and murder—and that is the peculiarity of the Congo administration. All the cruelties of Alva in the Lowlands, all the tortures of the Inquisition, all the savagery of the Spanish to the Caribs are described as child's play compared with the deeds of the Belgians in the Congo. It was only four months ago that the clergy and ministers of all denominations in England, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressed the deep and growing sense that things could not, without dishonour, be left where they were, and called upon the British Government to take steps to secure a cessation of the atrocities. Though the Congo Free State has passed away, the system of misrule elaborated and enforced by its sovereign is still flourishing under the Belgian flag, and no serious effort has yet been made to remedy it.

The removal of Leopold II may serve to prolong the period of maladministration. In Belgium there is no Coronation ceremony and the King has no Crown. The successor merely takes an oath of loyalty to the Constitution. But some delay may be caused and further time elapse before the Belgium Sovereign and Parliament can consider the representations of the Powers. The attitude of the Belgian Press has been hostile to those who would enforce reforms. And when Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, declared that no external question for at least thirty years had moved the country so strongly and so vehemently as this in regard to the Congo, the Belgian Press retorted, "If Englishmen think they can move us with their clamour and their noisy demonstrations, they are mistaken;" asking further whether Sir Edward forgot that he was addressing an independent State and thought he was threatening a country which was England's vassal, King Leopold heard and looked on with placid indifference. In June last, addressing an assembly at Antwerp, he merely urged his people on to fresh enterprise, making no reference whatever to the need for administrative reform. The nation, said His Majesty, "is able, now that it possesses the Congo, to show additional revenues therefrom to develop and guarantee its position. If these vast Congo territories, many of which as yet unoccupied and unproductive, were exploited, would they not furnish us with the resources required for many things? The Colonial Law provides that the product of Customs receipts and taxes shall be devoted to the needs of the Colony. But apart from these budgetary resources, is the nation not free to give to its sons the right of obtaining from the lands as yet unappropriated and from the mines as yet untapped, the resources which will increase the openings available to their activity? Thus, without calling upon the taxpayer, revenues can be secured from the Congo's virgin soil. Is it not legitimate that the unworked lands of the Congo should contribute to ensure our general prosperity? The greatest satisfaction of my life has been to give the Congo to Belgium. The Congo is richer than you think. The duty of a Sovereign is to enrich the nation." Not a word as to the abolition of brutally enforced labour or of the necessity for civilised administration; rather an incitement to further barbarities, and thus the country will pass over to Leopold's successor in a far worse condition than when a quarter of a century ago the International Association of the Congo was founded "for the purpose of promoting the civilisation and commerce of Africa and for other humane and benevolent purposes."

Street Noises. When the first motor-car ran about Bombay, its silent movement delighted the public, and this, combined with its moderate speed, seemed to indicate that a millennium of vehicular traffic was at hand. Soon there were numerous cars; then speed was gradually increased, with an increase of hooting to drive the public aside, and as the machinery wore and the cars changed owners, they fell into hands that would only pay for the absolutely necessary repairs. To-day some of them go about the streets with almost as much noise as a cart-load of scrap-iron. Another nuisance has grown rapidly within the last few years. Until the arrival of the horse-drawn tramcars there was nothing larger than the hawk bell of the bullock-cart to warn people of the approach of vehicles. A rather noisy bell four inches across was attached to the collars of the tram horses, but owing to the complaints of inhabitants along the route, the bell was gradually reduced, until it was but two inches across, with a wire nail for a tongue. These bells were finally muffled at night in deference to popular opinion. Meanwhile, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd patented a gong, operated by the foot of a coachman, which so completely met the taste of the garrywalla for noisy enjoyment, that the bell sold in great numbers, not only to owners of public vehicles but also to many private owners, who seemed to think their prestige increased by the noise of the gong. When the electric cars began to circulate they were without exception the noisiest vehicles in Bombay, and quite capable of announcing themselves by the roar of their movement in any traffic. In spite of this, they were fitted with gongs large enough to serve as a railway or colliery signal. These gongs were the joy of the car drivers who never tired of sounding them with or without reason, causing infinite annoyance to the dwellers along the tram routes. The excessive size of these gongs has not been reduced, although many people doubt the need of any bell at all.

During all this time the cycle bell, the smallest of them all, makes itself heard when necessary; a proof that nothing larger is needed for the purposes of traffic, while the horn of the motor-car that is heard a full eighth of a mile is used principally in a bullying way to drive the slower traffic aside that the car may indulge in excessive speed. The gradual but steady increase of speed among motor-cars and their increasing state of disrepair have produced an augmentation of street noises that form a significant commentary on the Police regulations for their suppression. Motor-cars are stationed outside dwellings and offices, and allowed to rattle while awaiting the arrival of their owners, all because the latter will not spend a few rupees on repairs. This nuisance will continue to increase with the multiplication of motor-cars in second hand condition. Many of them are beyond that state, and their machinery is only fit for the scrap-heap. If the control of noise in the streets has ever been seriously contemplated by our authorities, this rapidly growing evil is surely in need of prompt attention. Many cars are already in the hands of people who will run them in a state of disrepair until, like the "famous one-horse shay," they will crumble to pieces on the road. The nuisance of motor-cars is a matter that will presently demand the attention of house-proprietors, for the streets most frequented by them begin to be avoided by tenants who object to the uproar the cars create. The racing of noisy motor-cars, returning from entertainments at various hours of the night and morning is growing to one of the worst nuisances to dwellers in many of the best streets and one may very naturally ask why, if the small bell of the horse cars was stopped after ten o'clock as a public nuisance, the motor car should be allowed to hoot in order to race the faster at all hours of the night.

Extended Jute Cultivation. In a note on the cultivation of fibre plants in India which has just been issued by the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, we notice some interesting remarks upon the experimental cultivation of jute. At present this crop is practically confined to Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam. There it is one of the crops of greatest importance, and the high prices which have prevailed during recent years have caused it to increase rapidly. In some districts it has, it is true, replaced rice to a certain extent, but, the note points out, the ryots who grow jute now generally know that paddy or a rabi crop can usually be grown in the same field in the same year. This is an argument, which is not always taken into account by those who urge that the extension of jute cultivation would interfere with the food supply of the country. On the other hand the small diminution of the rice crop, which would result from the increase of jute would be more than compensated by the greater buying capacity of the people, which the cultivation of a more profitable crop would ensure. In Assam the crop has proved very profitable and is extending widely, although in Behar since the decline in prices which has occurred during the last five years cultivation has largely decreased. Experimental work in other parts of India have shown that jute may be successfully grown on the Malabar Coast and in the deltas of the Godavari and Kistna in Madras, as well as in the Chattisgarh and Nagpur divisions of the Central Provinces. A number of private landowners are trying jute in small areas on the Malabar Coast districts. Experiments in the Kavery delta have been abandoned, as want of skill on the part of the cultivators and the remunerativeness of paddy augured no success. It is probable that similar causes will hinder progress in the Godavari and Kistna deltas. In the Central Provinces jute cultivation will probably be limited to tank-irrigated areas where it may possibly alternate with wheat, the latter being a dry rabi-season second crop. Unfortunately in Bombay the experimenters met with no success and it is not likely that the crop will be introduced to any good purpose into any part of the Presidency. We hope, however, that Government will persist in its efforts to establish an Eri silk industry amongst the ryots of Bombay. This again is a industry, which is very flourishing in Bengal and which the cultivators there find very remunerative. Experts from Pusa report that it could be very successfully conducted in this presidency, and that the country people would need very little tuition to make them proficient in the breeding of worms and the treatment of the cocoons. Eri silk, as we have before pointed out, has the advantage that it is not necessary to destroy the chrysalis within the cocoon in order to preserve the silk, and therefore it does not offend the religious susceptibilities of the people.

The Baluchistan Coal Syndicate, starting operation this winter, will reduce the price of coal at Quetta where high prices have prevailed for long.

Colonel Leslie, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, has reached Calcutta in the course of his cold weather tour.

A Despatch has been sent Home, recommending the time scale of pay for Royal Engineer Officers of the Public Works Department.

The Quetta Sub-division of Telegraphs is to be raised to the Quetta division from next month.

Their Lordships, at the Calcutta High Court, disposed of an appeal filed by the husband in the divorce the suit of A. W. Bowen vs. Winifred Constance. Bowen and another's appeal was dismissed for want of prosecution.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

DORANDO IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Londoners have not forgotten the plucky efforts of Dorando Petri of Italy in the last Olympic Marathon Race, and they are glad to welcome the little stayer among them again. Dorando is spending a few weeks in the Metropolis, and before going on to the United States, he would like to try conclusions with some of the English cracks. Unfortunately his stay will have to be short, or there would be no question about him finding plenty to do, and A. Aldridge of Suffolk would gladly give him a series of races, if the Italian would consent to run in six weeks. Dorando finds this impossible, but he may still get on a match, as C. W. Gardiner of London is willing to arrange a Marathon distance race at once. The visitor would rather meet Gardiner than anyone, because the latter is looked on as the English champion, by virtue of his win in the professional Marathon race from Windsor to Shepherds Bush last Spring. The Englishman is certainly a good man, and should a match take place, a really fine struggle may be expected.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

F. S. Thompson of the Ranelagh Harriers is an all round athlete of more than average ability. He has held the seven miles walking championship and also the record for walking 50 miles, yet he is such a good runner, that he has just created a new record for the Ranelagh Harriers "Thomas" Challenge Cup course. When it is added that the old record was made by S. Taomas, many times a champion, the performance will be better appreciated.

A PROMISING RUNNER.

England has not been very well off for half milers since the days of E. C. Bredin and K. Cornwallis, but it commences to look as though P. J. Baker of Cambridge University may fill the blank. He ran a great race when winning the one mile at the last Inter-'Varsity sports, and his style greatly impressed the old timers. He has just added to his laurels by winning a 1,000 yards handicap from scratch at Cambridge, the time being 2mins. 19secs., a capital performance at this time of the year and on a heavy track. Baker is only a young man and may be expected to show more improvement, so that his future looks bright.

BOXING.

The bidding for the Jeffries and Johnson contest is giving English sportsmen something to ponder over, and much as they would like to see the "mill," it is the general opinion that one of the American promotors will carry off the plum. Some of the offers are truly remarkable, and it is quite evident that all previous records in the way of purses will be badly broken. We, on this side, note with regret that Jeffries does not seem inclined to profit by the excellent advice of Jack McAuliffe, and indulge in a couple of minor contests as a sort of "try out." The ex-champion may think stiff goes in private just as good, but few will agree with him and there is nothing like the real thing for showing a man where he stands and if he has gone back.

It cannot be said that either Sid Russell of Australia or Jim Stewart of America added to their reputation during the course of their fifteen rounds contest at Paris last Saturday. The Australian appeared slow and had not properly got over his efforts against Jeannette the week before, while Stewart seldom got through his rival's guard. The American is a fine big man and can evidently hit hard, but he has a lot to learn before he can reach the top.

BILLIARDS.

It constantly becomes more evident, that M. Inman is the most likely successor to H. W. Stevenson. He scored no fewer than 2,330 more points than Reece during their heat (18,000 up) of the American tournament, which is a big performance, even allowing for the fact that the Oldham man never shows his best form when opposed to Inman. Reece made a capital break on the final day, the end coming when the total stood at 442, while the ease with which he overcame many difficulties was very impressive. This gave the Oldham man more confidence for his match with Inman which opened this week. It is the first of a series of three, the conditions being 16,000 up on level terms, for £50 aside each match. Inman made a splendid break of 454 on the first afternoon, but only two points separated the rivals at the end of the day. Inman came out with another fine effort of 427 on the next day, which is clear proof of his great improvement. Reece assumed the lead on the afternoon of the third day, only to loose it again in the evening, which shows how keen the struggle is, and a rare battle to the end may be looked for.

FOOTBALL.

Vivian Woodward, one of England's best known amateurs, has surprised his friends by joining the Chelsea F. C. when he was generally supposed to have finished his connection with First League football. That he has changed his mind, is a good thing for Caelsea, for since Hilsdon was injured, the team has done very badly. Woodward has often led England, and now that he is available for the centre-forward position in the Stamford Bridge team, a better place in the table may soon be looked for.

GOOD NEWS.

Lord Desborough, and others of the British Olimpic Council, are trying to bring about an understanding between the Football Association and the Amateur Football Association. The F. A. has lately shown that it can give way gracefully, and it will gain more friends should the Amateur body be met in a conciliatory manner, particularly as many think the latter body has not carried on the dispute in quite the style expected of players of such standing.

RUGBY.

Northumberland, Kent and Gloucestershire are now the only unbeaten teams in the Rugby County Championship, while Newport alone enjoys an unbeaten record among Welsh clubs. Matters are more open in Scotland, Watsonians, Glasgow Acads. Hawick and Edinburgh University all having avoided defeat so far, while the three first named have won all their seven engagements.

The relative strength of English and Scotch Rugby was well shown by the match between the Oxford and Edinburgh Universities this week. The Scotch forwards gave a fine exhibition, with the result that the Dark Blues went under for the first time this season, the score being 13 points to 3. Some other notable matches were those in which Newport beat Leicester 28 points to 3, and Oxford University defeated The Army by 30 points to 13, nor must the success of Richmond over Blackheath by 25 points to 3 be overlooked, this being quite a surprise.

The trial match on Tuesday between Oxford and Cambridge Past and Present and a team representing the Army and Navy, proved rather onesided, the 'Varsity men winning easily by 29 points to 0.

ASSOCIATION.

That Ireland managed to draw (4—4) in the Amateur International at Leeds against England is encouraging to the Celts and will certainly lead to a further boom in amateur football in Erin's Isle, where the Cliftonville Club of Belfast is just now particularly strong in amateur talent.

The League Championship continues to attract the keen attention of enthusiasts, and the doings of Blackburn Rovers in particular, claim much notice. The leaders were at home to Manchester United, holders of the F. A. Cup on Saturday, and nearly 40,000 people paid over £1,177 to see the match, which shows how popular the Rovers are. The victory of Blackburn again proves the strength of the team and it is pleasing to add that the Rovers play clean football, not a single penalty having been given against them this season.

THE TURF.

The efforts of a few to encourage the amateur jockey are bearing fruit, and the particulars of some of the forthcoming meetings under National Hunt Rules, show that something like a genuine effort is being made. Races for amateurs only will be decided at Windsor, Kempton Park, Newbury and Hurst Park, and no doubt the good example will be followed in other directions, if the support is up to expectations. Some people think adverse criticism has something to do with the poor showing of amateur jockeys. It should not be forgotten that the leading professionals are sometimes criticised. Of course there are some bad losers who say vile things to the jockey when he returns to the weighing room, but sometimes retribution comes quickly. A noted case was when Captain de Crispigny dismounted and gave a ruffian a taste of his whip for exceeding the bounds of fair play and criticism, and one can well wish we had more about like the gallant soldier named.

LONG DISTANCE RACING.

If the venture of the Gatwick Executive in promoting a race of 2 miles 7 furlongs were widely followed, we should soon have a stouter breed of horses. The race referred to, filled very well, with Mr. R. Walker's Elizabetta, by Diamond Jubilee, taking the spoils. The winner hailed from the Beckhampton stable, which once more showed Alec Taylor's success in training long distance performers.

SEVERE WEATHER.

We have had some severe weather this week, with the result that the Warwick meeting had to be abandoned, and fears were expressed about the Manchester fixture. The first day's programme had to be postponed, owing to fog, while Saturday's card has been abandoned altogether, with the exception of the Manchester November Handicap, which it is hoped may be run off all right to-morrow.

IN GENERAL.

F. Wootton and Trigg each rode six winners last week.

Four goals to 0 was the advantage of Yorkshire over Durham in the county hockey fixture.

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society proved no match for the Sunningdale Club on Saturday, and were beaten in each of the seven games.

Lacrosse enthusiasts assembled in force at Lords' ground on the occasion of the match between Oxford University and Hampstead, a hard game ending in a draw of 4 goals each.

The famous Colquhoun sculls was contested for the fifty-eighth time at Cambridge last week, the final ending in favour of E. D. Pinks of Clare, who beat G. L. Toomson of Trinity Hall, after a splendid race.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

2nd Lieutenant Paget and 2nd Lieutenant Sheepshanks, unattached list, are posted to the 46th Punjabis and 23rd Cavalry respectively.

Lieutenant Grinlinton, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Assistant Instructor of Gunnery at Aden.

Major Earle, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed Adjutant, Kolar Gold Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant Webber is posted to the Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Newbridge Sanction has been given to the employment of Captain Vandelur, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, with the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant Morison, Highland Infantry, is permitted to retire to serve in the Special Reserve.

Lieutenant Bell, No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected as officiating Subaltern Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Williams, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed Deputy Director of Supplies at army Head Quarters.

It has been decided that 2nd Gurkha and 2nd Garhwal officers shall be sent home next year as Orderly officers to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The 14th P. W. O. Sikhs are sending 400 men to Kohat, with the usual complements and officers. The 130th Baluchis are moving from Chaman to Hyderabad to replace the 128th Baluchis proceeded to Somaliland, the 129th relieving the former.

The stoppage of the Baluchistan allowance to the employees of the Commissariat, Ordnance and Volunteers at Quetta is severely felt, especially by the subordinates and clerks, who find living very dear and can ill-afford it. Most of the employees are refusing to take the pay offered.

ELECTORATE FOR THE PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A meeting of the so-called Parsee Anjuman, held last Friday, at the Allbless Bagh, passed a resolution which, no doubt, will be sent up to the Government, in due course, as emanating from the Parsi community and representing the voice of all the members thereof, on the question of a separate electorate for the Parsis. In the interests of truth, I think it my duty to bring the fact to the knowledge of the Government, through the medium of your paper, that the said resolution voices the opinion of the smallest minority of the community.

The whole agitation was hollow and artificial. The Parsis as a community do not want or require a separate electorate. They believe that, on account of their education, wealth, charities and public spirit, members of their community would always find seats on the local Legislative Council, either nominated by the Government or elected in general elections. Notwithstanding this patent fact, a young Parsi Sethia who seems to be too anxious to adorn the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, but who has apparently not the patience to wait till he is fit for the honour he covets, engineered a perfectly hollow and artificial agitation and with the assistance of half a dozen over ambitious young men like himself got up a requisition alleged to have been signed by 3,000 Parsis. It would be better if Jehangir B. Petit were to go a little slower. It is well-known how easy it is in these days to obtain the signatures of Parsis to any and every kind of requisition. A Parsi "mobed," employed on commission, has only to go to about a dozen large public and private offices, with a paper called the "requisition," and hundreds of Parsis would sign it without even taking the trouble to read the precious document, provided always there are three or four well-known names at the top. Very often they sign such document for the sake of fun. A requisition of such a character supposed to have been signed by 3,000 persons but from which the names of Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. D. E. Watcha and other leaders of the community were conspicuous by their total absence, was sent up to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat who in their wisdom convened a meeting of the Anjuman. Whenever a question of real importance is to be decided by the community, the meeting of the Parsee Anjuman is generally attended by three or four thousand Parsis. Last Friday's meeting of the Anjuman numbered less than three hundred men which clearly indicated that the community did not want the concession from Government prayed for in the resolution passed at the meeting. If the community had wanted the concession the Parsis would have attended the meeting in larger numbers. Even the quality of this small meeting showed which way the wind blew. With the exception of the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat and about half a dozen members of the medical and legal professions, there was absolutely not one Parsee of note present in the meeting. Moreover a large part of the small meeting consisted of schoolboys. When the proceedings commenced the more sensible persons present felt that it would be ridiculous for such a meeting to pass any resolution in the name of the whole community. But the organizers of the meeting and their supporters were determined to indulge, as it were, in a huge joke at the expense of the community and so rejected the very sensible proposition of Mr. M. M. Mursban to postpone the meeting. The serio-comic proceedings of the meeting then commenced and the resolution, asking for a separate electorate, was moved, seconded and supported in speeches which contained not one solid argument to justify the demand for special representation for the Parsis. The meeting was a packed one and showed grim determination to howl down any speaker who ventured to speak against the resolution, yet I screwed up my courage to the sticking point and stood up and exposed the hollowness of the whole proceedings without mincing matters and characterised the meeting as a schoolboys' gathering which it really was. But the meeting protested against my perfectly justifiable statement and forced me to apologise for having given utterance to what was no more than truth. I yielded, not on account of any craven fears, but because I did not wish it to be said that I acted as an obstructionist in the meeting. The conduct of the meeting was exceedingly high-handed, though the Chairman's attitude was perfectly fair and dignified as became his high position. As was foreseen from the beginning, the amendment was lost and the resolution carried by a majority and the farce was over and all went home possibly pondering over the wisdom of the organizers of the movement and saying within their heart of hearts—God save the Parsees community from its latter-day chiefs and leaders. This, Sir, is a truthful account of the Anjuman meeting of last Friday and the Government and the public may attach what weight they may please to a memorial coming from such a small and one-sided meeting of the Parsee Anjuman.

MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

14, Grant Road, December 14.

Messrs Young, Executive Engineer, and Cockson, Assistant Engineer, are transferred from the Zabadin Chittagong Railway Survey to the Southern Shan States, Railway Survey, from the last December, 1909.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SECOND CHAMBER MUST BE ELECTIVE.

Tariff Reform in India.

MASTER OF ELIBANK ON PROTECTION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Mr. Lyttelton, speaking at Slough last night, said the Government's adoption of Home Rule and their weakness on the subject of the Navy, was disastrous in view of the possibility of a European war.

Sir Edward Grey, in a speech at Wooler, emphasised that it was absolutely essential to maintain our naval supremacy.

His speech, and other speeches by Messrs. Masterman and Hobhouse, declared that a second Chamber in place of the Lords must be established on an elective basis.

The Duke of Norfolk, speaking at Taunton, said those were "jolly well mistaken," who thought that the Peers would give up public life, even if the House of Lords were broken up.

The Master of Elibank, in a speech at Currie in Midlothian last night, dwelt on the disastrous consequences which would result from Tariff Reform in India. Referring to discontent and boycott, he said an ill-thought-out policy of Tariff Reform might give the Indians real grounds to enquire, regarding our fiscal arrangements, and to marshal all their energies to establish a real protection in India, which Great Britain would feel most heavily.

LATER.

Political speeches in London and the country continue without cessation. They necessarily follow much the same lines, consisting largely of attacks and rejoinders on well-known issues.

Business remains so far unaffected by the electoral campaign.

The Master of Elibank, in his speech at Currie, that the exports from India were steadily increasing and foreign tariffs had not injured India. The solvency of India depended entirely upon her export trade and foreign protected countries took sixty-three per cent. of her exports. Great Britain was the greatest creditor of India, who paid all interest on our loans by money obtained from foreigners.

KING LEOPOLD'S ILLNESS.

Successful Operation Performed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Extreme unction has been administered to King Leopold.

LATER.

An operation has been successfully performed on King Leopold. No tumour, but simple obstruction was discovered.

IMMIGRANT SHIPS TO AMERICA.

Revolting State of Things Reported.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Washington telegrams state that by orders of the Immigration Committee, a number of agents have been travelling as steerage passengers on Trans-Atlantic liners. They have now reported describing the conditions as appalling, denouncing the dirtiness and discomfort and immorality which prevails and the revolting manner in which sailors, stewards and firemen mingle with women.

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

Mullah Gaining Support.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

It is officially stated that the position in Somaliland is unchanged, and that it gives no cause for anxiety.

NEW PERSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Persian Government has applied to the British and Russian Legations for a loan of half a million sterling.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

LONDON DECEMBER 13.

Constantinople telegrams state that the Chamber resumed the debate and passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 163 votes to 8.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The death is announced of Sir Alfred Jones.

[Sir Alfred Jones was the senior partner of the well known shipping firm of Elder Dempster and Co. He was the founder of the West Indian banana trade with England and an importer of this fruit in immense quantities. He was conspicuous for his services a few years ago during the Jamaica earthquake, and lately has been much in the eye of the cotton trading community, as President of the British Cotton Growers' Association, an institution which has already done much for the encouragement of cotton-cultivation in West Africa, and is now engaged in raising a large fund for the extension of its work in Nyassaland and other African territories. The loss of Sir Alfred's valuable and energetic guidance will be a severe blow to this Association. Sir Alfred was created K.C.M.G. in 1901, in recognition of his service to West Africa and Jamaica. In 1904 he was invited by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to become a member of his Tariff Commission. He was also president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; Consul for the Congo Free State in Liverpool; Chairman of the Bank of British West Africa, Limited; and founder of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The deceased was 63 years of age, having been born at Carmarthen in 1846.]

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Growing Discontent of the People.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULT TASK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 14.

News from Shiraz states that the city itself is quiet, but the district round is somewhat disturbed. The Keshgais of late have shown no disposition to be troublesome, and the British Consul has visited Solat. A portion of the property recently looted by the robbers in Kerman has been recovered and restored to its owners. The story of the arrest of Nasr-ed-Dowleh and Quasm is as yet unconfirmed.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* on the new regime in Persia:—Although there has been no outward change in the outlook at Teheran, the growing discontent of the people renders the task of the new Government more difficult in the future. Papers are full of suggestions relating to affairs ranging from foreign politics to the appointment of minor officials. It is no secret that relations between different Ministers have by no means been very cordial of late, and that the general opinion is that the presence of Nasir-ul-Mulk in the Cabinet would contribute to the smooth working of the departments of State.

With brigands wandering in Ispahan, Fars and other parts of the country, the lot of the people is by no means a happy one. A large number of popular leaders do not believe that the Government is in sore need of money.

The ceremony of opening the Mejlis was an impressive one, and was celebrated throughout the country by a review of troops and firing of guns. The proposal of some Ministers to conduct the affairs of State in secret sessions of Mejlis, whenever necessary, has not met with popular favour. The Nationalists in Teheran still hold the view that the robberies and other outbreaks of disorder are the work of reactionaries. The Government has taken steps to aid the local authorities in the provinces in restoring order. Trade routes continue to be unsafe, but it is hoped that an improvement will soon take place.

COMING CONGRESS AT LAHORE.

Election of President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee it was decided to abstain from suggesting any name for the Congress presidency. It is however understood that the Bengal Moderates will attend in large numbers.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

On Sunday, the Monghyr Police arrested one H. Bose, a Bengalee boy, aged about 17 years. He had come to Monghyr some four or five days before from Calcutta, and had given out that he was the Agent of the "Great Eastern Order Supply Company" of Calcutta. He was closely watched by the Police, and while booking for Howrah he was arrested as having no ostensible means of livelihood. He is in hajut, and will be brought to Calcutta under Police custody.

THE ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Judgment Published.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

Full text of the judgments of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Justice Carnduff in the Alipore Bombcase has been issued. Both the judgment covered ninety-seven pages of printed foolscap. It is understood that the reference in respect of the five accused about whom there were difference of opinion, will be heard by Mr. Justice Harington on the reopening of the Court after the Christmas vacation.

THEFTS OF ARMS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

In connection with the thefts of arms from Messrs. Lyon and Lyon and Company, a Bengalee, Sadho Das, and two Mahomedans have been arrested. They are placed before the Magistrate to-day and bail was refused.

TRADE WITH SEISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 14.

The Report on the trade of Seistan and Kain for 1908-09 shows that the Nushki route has continued to grow in favour. In spite of a bad season the value of the goods sent to Eastern Persia across the desert, which lies to the west of Nushki rose to £32,376, an increase of some £3,300 in year, and although exports declined considerably this was solely due to the unexplained falling off of Kanewaz silk produced in and about Mashad, which dropped in value from £1,3839 to 6,204.

INDIA AND CEYLON TELEGRAMS.

Question of Reduced Rates Revived.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 14.

The question of the reduction of the telegraphic rates between India and Ceylon is once more under consideration. All the Provincial Budgets are now in a preliminary stage of preparation, as they have to be submitted to the Government of India about a month earlier than usual in consequence of the New Councils Act.

It is stated in diplomatic circles here that Sir Maurice de Bunsen, new British Ambassador to Madrid, will shortly take the place of Mr. Bryce at Washington.

It is seriously declared in New York that Nikola Tesla, the well-known American inventor, "has practically perfected a new system of telegraphy and telephone which differs from the present wireless system in that it utilises as the transmitting agency no waves of air, but the inherent conductivity of the earth itself. Space, time, and the elements it almost utterly disregards." And, says an announcement, Mr. Tesla is absolutely confident from experiments which he has conducted in Colorado and Shoreham, Long Island, that the day when one may talk around the world by wireless telephone at a trifling cost has now dawned. Moreover, the messages being sent under-ground any possibility of interference is obviated.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Bengal Chamber's Attitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce recently had before them a petition which they received from the Indian traders in the Transvaal, It was extensively signed and it invited their assistance in the removal of the grievances of the Indian community in the colony.

The Committee have been watching the progress of events in the Transvaal with grave concern and they considered the petition with attention. They sympathise with the Indian traders in their difficulties, but they do not see that any practical advantage could possibly result from any action which they might take. They would not be prepared to support the passive resistance movement on the part of the Indians, seeing that it is directed against a law of the colony which has received His Majesty's assent, but they believe that the Government of India and the Secretary of State are both alive to the necessity of protecting Indian rights and that they have as a matter of fact moved with the object of securing concessions for the Indians. Should it be at any time possible for the Chamber to take any steps which might tend to strengthen the hands of Government in these endeavours, the Committee will at once consider the advisability of so acting. But they have satisfied themselves from enquiries which they have made that there is nothing which they can do at present which would serve any useful purpose. They replied to the petitioners in this sense.

THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

An Improvement in Values.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 14.

The Champion Reef Mine is looking ahead, and there is every prospect of its regaining its reputation as one of the greatest gold producers of the world. At 35th level, south of Carmichaels' shafts, a very fine shoot of ore has been driven upon for a distance of over 350 feet. The lode carries a high value, and shows excellent widths throughout. No. 2 wing has been sunk 79 feet in a good lode, and quite recently at 36 level south was entered the rich part of the shoot lode being 1 ft. 3 in. wide and assaying 2 oz. 4 dwt. 18 gr per ton.

There is better news from Dharwar Reefs, an improvement having taken place in the value of the Reef at 1,140 feet level south of Taylor's shaft. The Superintendent reports that the quartz shows visible gold freely, the last six samples taken over a distance of 28 feet gave good values; that at 832 ft. from the shaft being 1 oz. 3 dwt. 6gr. for a width of 2 feet and between that point and the face of the drive, a further distance of 6 feet, the improvement was well maintained.

DARING ARMED DACOITIES.

Houses and Bazaar Burnt Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

A big dacoity of a most daring nature is reported to have been committed on Saturday last at Dashani Bazar, about twelve miles from Chandpur town. The dacoits, who numbered about thirty or forty, came in a boat. They, it is alleged, all wore khaki dress, and brought guns, etc., with them. They plundered everything which they could lay their hands on, took away a large amount of money, and finally set fire to the houses. Many men were hurt, and one of them was wounded with gun shot. He is lying in a precarious condition in hospital. The Police have set on foot a vigorous enquiry. The dacoits decamped undetected.

DACCA, DECEMBER 14.

It is reported that there has been another dacoity on Saturday night by some 40 or 50 persons, armed with revolvers and rifles, near Shortnala in the Comilla District. The Bazar is reported to have been burnt down and cash-boxes looted. One man is said to have been shot. The dacoits left the place in a ghasi boat. The amount of money taken is unknown.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Visits by Native Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, DECEMBER 14.

The Maharaja of Patiala, Rajas of Jhind, Chamba, Mandi and Nawab of Maler Kotla paid formal visits to the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday. The Raja of Faridkot also paid a private visit.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala paid a visit to Sir Louis Dane on 10th.

The Maharaja of Kashmir left Lahore yesterday.

PATIALA SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, DECEMBER 14.

The Patiala sedition cases will be taken up from to-morrow.

THE LATE R. C. DUTT.

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 14.

A public meeting to express regret at the death of Romesh C. Dutt will be held to-morrow afternoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, DECEMBER 14.

The Indian Association, Lahore, passed a resolution of condolence at late Mr. R. C. Dutt's death.

IMPROVING WRITING OF TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The question of badly written telegrams has been recently under consideration and it is understood that the Telegraph Department is making efforts to introduce the typewriter and the Baudot system to the greatest possible extent.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has decided to support the East India Railway's project for a bridge over the Ganges at Mokameh.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate for making certain additions and alterations to the Karachi city yard, and providing extra sidings on the site of the new sorting yard between Karachi City and the cantonment stations of the North-Western Railway.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

Arrested after much Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The Criminal Intelligence Department arrested a gang of Vadias, who has been carrying on systematic swindling in the neighbouring districts of Calcutta. The gang has been trading in connection with two specified cases, in one of which the man Madhab, with his wife and others of the gang, duped a Hindu widow named Giribala Dasi of Jagadal in the Barrackpore sub-division.

The story is that towards the end of October last the gang repaired to the village on the pretext of selling bamboo baskets and fans etc., and won the confidence of the villagers, especially the complainant whom they used to address as mother. A few days after they induced the woman to part with her ornaments for getting Lakshmi (the goddess of riches.) The woman in good faith consenting to it, Madhabi's wife took her to a jungle and succeeded in burying the jewellery in a pit, telling her to come back the next morning for Lakshmi. The following day at daybreak, as arranged, the woman hurried to the spot and to her utter surprise she found neither Lakshmi nor the ornaments. In a state of frenzy she returned to the village and was greatly mortified to find accused had run away.

After a few days information of another swindling reached the Hughly Police in which a Brahmin named Haridas Mukerji was duped, in the same way, of jewellery valued at Rs. 500, being induced to part with it with a view to get gold Mohurs. The efforts of the local police to trace out the gang having failed and a series of further swindlings, believed to be acts of the gang, being increased, the C. I. Department took up the enquiry. Sub-Inspector S. C. Mukerjee, after a strenuous endeavour, succeeded in tracing out the gang at Bongaon on Saturday last. The complainants in both the cases have identified them,

It is believed that the whole gang has not been unearthed and it will take some time to complete the arrest of the gang. The members arrested will soon be taken to Barrackpore and placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Parliament House Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

There was brisk polling everywhere and the results of the election may be taken as satisfactory so far as is known. The Maharajas of Burdwam and Kassimbazar will represent the landholders in the Bengal Council. Mr. Deep Narain Singh has been elected by the Municipality of Bhagalpore; Shiva Sanker Sahay represents the District Boards in the Presidency Division; Babu Baikunta Nath Sen will represent the Municipalities and Kumar Rishi Case Law, the District Boards. The Raja of Digapathia has been returned to the Council of Eastern Bengal by the Landholders.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The Government of Bengal has again addressed the Chairman of the Corporation, Calcutta about making over the Town Hall to Government for the purposes of local Parliament House. On this occasion the communication from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal appears to be rather curt and we fear it will not tend to gain the object the Government has in view.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 4.

After ordinary busines at a meeting of the Burma Legislative Council on Saturday, the non-official Members will proceed to elect a representative to the Viceroy's Council.

HON'BLE MR. K. G. GUPTA.

Entertainments at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 14.

Mr. K. G. Gupta will be entertained at an "At Home" on behalf of Lucknow public on Thursday evening, at a dinner by Shaikh Noushad Ali on Friday, and at an evening party by the Bengali Young Men's Association on Saturday.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE TO CHINA.

Sailing of First Boat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, DECEMBER 14.

The steamer "Seang Bee" is late the steamer "Shropshire" recently purchased by Lin Chin Tsong left to-day on her first trip to Chinese waters under her new management with a full cargo. The 'Seang Bee's" destination is Amoy via Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

WINTER IN NORTH INDIA.

Snowfall at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, DECEMBER 14,

Winter has after all set in at Simla. The clouds have been collecting for the last few days and we have been expecting snowfall every day. The expectation has been keen the whole of yesterday when every moment gave evidence of the nearing of the realisation of the expectation. It began to snow last night and it continues still. The snowstorm is accompanied by strong wind as usual. It is exceedingly chilly and the winter promises to be a snowy and stormy one.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
QUETTA, DECEMBER 14.

There was the first snowfall at Quetta on the night of the 10th instant, the top of the hills being covered. It produced much cold intermixed with rain.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 14.

We are having chill wind and cloudy sky preparatory to rain.

MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE AT RANGOON.

Large Attendance Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, DECEMBER 14.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Mahomedan Conference, it was decided to hold Conference at Jubilee Hall, at which fully 500 delegates from India and some two thousand Mahomedans altogether expected to attend. Sub-Committee have been organised to arrange for details of reception. Profits derived from refreshment booths will go to the Aligarh College.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Prospects of Settlement Brighter.

A CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

Sydney, November 28.

The position in connection with the coal miners strike has not undergone any material change but mediatory forces are at work which may or may not have the desired result of bringing the parties together. As the result of mediation on the part of Dr. Nash, M. L. C. who spent many years in Newcastle, Mr. Bowling, it is announced, is to meet the colliery proprietors at Newcastle to-morrow morning.

Mr. Hughes takes a gloomy view of the situation which he said to night was graver than ever, but on the other hand, it is announced that as a result also of mediation, there is a prospect of the southern strike being fixed up in the course of the next few days. The southern men are still evincing less spirit, and as both sides are practically prepared to allow the Wages Board to continue investigating into the men's grievances, a patch up of the trouble, unless the miners continue to support the northern miners in their quarrel, should not be difficult.

The State Labour Party are talking of taking part in the dispute now that the proprietors have declined to meet the Acting Premier in conference, and the next day or two should witness important developments one way or the other. A statement has been made to the effect that the Strike Congress expects to receive £1,000 a week from the British Miners' Federation, and anticipate a similar amount to come to hand from the United States and the Continent of Europe.

MR. HUGHES PESSIMISTIC.

AN IMPASSE ARRIVED AT.

"The position seems more grave than ever," said Mr. Hughes to-night. "We seem to have reached an impasse. I feel very much disappointed and very much distressed at the refusal of the proprietors to respond to the Acting Premier's invitation. A position has now been created which simply cannot continue to a much greater pitch of intensity involving as it does a strain that cannot be borne."

Have you any hopes of settlement?

"So far as I know there are none, but on the other hand, one must be found. While the faintest possibility of an amicable settlement remains, I hesitate to say anything at all that may prevent the parties coming together."

A meeting of extreme Socialists was held in the Domain to-day, and passed a series of resolutions, one of which called upon the working men of Australia to organise along the lines of revolutionary socialism, to strike together, and if necessary to fight together for the overthrow of capitalism.

THE NORTHERN PROPRIETORS.

It transpires that Dr. Nash, M.L.C., has been acting the part of mediator between the strikers and the colliery proprietors, and has lately been making frequent visits to Newcastle. One of the objects aimed at by Dr. Nash's intervention was to get the parties together. It seemed after the proprietors refused to meet Mr. Lee, the Acting-Premier, yesterday, that all hope in this direction had been abandoned, but Dr. Nash saw Mr. Bowling off by the Newcastle train, and Mr. Bowling then said that if he could get into conference with the proprietors much might be accomplished in half an hour.

This phase of the situation was brought under the notice of the northern colliery proprietors, and it has now been definitely arranged that these owners will meet Mr. Bowling at Newcastle to-morrow morning.

STRIKE LEADERS INTERVIEW MR. LEE.

The Acting-Premier, Mr. Lee, had an interview yesterday extending over two hours with Messrs. Hughes, M. H. R., Bowling, Paterson, and other executive members of the Strike Congress. At the conclusion of the interview the Minister said he had heard fully the representations which the men would have made had the meeting convened by him with the strike officers and proprietors taken place, but he was not prepared to state what advance had been made in the direction of a settlement.

After an interview with Mr. Lee, the delegates returned to the Trades Hall, where their meeting lasted till after 1 o'clock, and then concluded for the day.

Mr. Paterson, the president, reported that they had seen Mr. Lee and had done their best. "The Acting-Premier has done his best, too," said Mr. Paterson, "but what can you do with people who act in the callous way the proprietors are doing now?"

THE STATE LABOUR PARTY.

The State Labour Party is about to take a hand in the strike problem.

Mr. Holman, deputy-leader of the party, in the absence of Mr. McGowan, said to-day:—"Up to now the wisest course of every member was to say nothing and leave the conduct of the negotiations in the very capable hands into which they had fallen. There was nothing to be gained by the Labour Party or anybody else chipping in. In fact, much harm might have been done. Now, however, there is no prospect of the negotiations coming to anything, and the responsibility rests upon Parliament and the Government to take action of another kind to put an end to the state of affairs which the whole public finds to be intolerable. From that responsibility I do not think the party to which I belong will shrink in any way."

HANDLING FOREIGN COAL.

MELBOURNE UNION'S DECISION.

Melbourne, November 28.

The members of the Drivers' and Carters' Union in Melbourne state that if they are asked to handle foreign coal they will refuse to do so.

THE STRIKE FUND.

ANONYMOUS DONATION OF £100.

The Strike Congress a few days ago sent a cable to Mr. Edwards, M. P., of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, asking for financial support in their struggle against the coal-owners. It was also asked that the message should be sent to the Miners' Federation in Germany and America as well as Great Britain. The reply received, which was addressed to the Coal and Shale Workers' Federation, is as follows:—"Your cable message will be considered at the next meeting of the Miners' Federation. I have sent a copy to all the districts." Mr. Ashton, who signed the cable is secretary of the Miners' Association of Great Britain, which has a membership of 80,000.

Mr. Bowling yesterday received a cheque for £100 for the strike fund. He will not say who it comes from except that it is from a sympathiser.

FINAL COTTON REPORT.

Hopes of Bumper Crop not Realised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 14.

The final report on the Cotton Crop for 1909 shows a decrease of more than 11 per cent. in the area sown and a decrease of about 10 per cent. in the output. 379,000 bales or 400 lbs. each against 423,000 bales of last year are the estimated yield. 48 million pounds are likely to be consumed by the mills and 10 millions by others. The prices of cleaned cotton on 15th November 1908 were 17-12-5 at Cawnpore and Agra, and 16 at Hatras. On 15th November last they were 21-5-4, 20 and 21 respectively.

Reports from Bajour state that inter-tribal fighting has been in progress there and seems likely to continue.

Messrs Upon, District Traffic Superintendent, Corrol Asst. Traffic Superintendent, and Todd, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, are appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, District Traffic Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, during the absence of Major Murray R.E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent on leave.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Chawls for Working Classes.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Chairman of the Board, presided yesterday at the meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Consideration was resumed of the draft representation to Government regarding amendment of the Act. The Trustees principally discussed the section which related to the Trust obligation to provide chawls for the poor and working classes.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was of opinion that from the past experience it was now necessary to revise their policy. They should not continue a policy which was a distinct loss. He saw no reason why they should finance mill-owners who had enough credit in the market to borrow money on their own account. It was immoral on the part of the Board to finance such thriving bodies like the mill-owners.

Sir Bhalchandra: The Act provides that they must build chawls for the poor classes.

Mr. Wacha: The Act was passed in the dark, mist—in a hurry. Why should you not now change an objectionable policy?

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtuils contended that the Trustees were bound to provide housing accommodation for those who were displaced by their operations of demolition. The Trust should not incur any further losses by building chawls and the co-operation of the mill-owners was sought to provide accommodation for the working classes.

Mr. Gamadia also did not approve of the principle of advancing money to mill-owners.

Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey remarked that it was not a question of finding money for mill-owners. The draft of the Bill stated that such of the mill-owners as owned land should convey it to the Trust and the latter would build chawls on it and thus they retained the land and the building. The chawls would be leased to mill-owners on a rental which produced 4 per cent. on the outlay. The mill-owners would not recover rent which should come to more than two or two and a half per cent. but they were prepared to bear the loss of one to one and a half per cent. on the outlay, because it was an advantage to the mill-owners to have their workmen living near the mill premises and that could be achieved by building the chawls.

Mr. Gamadia desired to know what S would happen in case of a mill going into insolvency?

Sir Vithaldas replied that in that case the Trust possessed the land and the building.

Mr. D. E. Wacha then wished to move an amendment. He remarked that he was doing it after a strong conviction based on twelve years' experience. He knew it would not be carried but that would not deter him from doing his duty. He then moved:

"That the time has arrived to move the Government, for the reasons stated below, to repeal Section of the Improvement Trust Act, under which it is at present obligatory to construct chawls for the working classes and provide accommodation for the poor displaced by the demolition of properties acquired by the Trust:—(1) That ten years' experience has established the fact that the construction of chawls has resulted in a loss, the net rent yielded by these having been found insufficient to pay the interest and sinking charges on the loans borrowed for their construction. That such loss will be a greater burden in future than it has been in the past by reason of the greatly enhanced prices of all kinds of building material and the wages of labour. (2) That it is futile to continue to provide accommodation for those displaced by the various schemes of the Trust as the majority do not avail themselves of the new accommodation provided, while overcrowding other parts of the City, thus defeating the very object in view. Similar is the case in London, Glasgow and other important towns after nearly 40 or 50 years' experience. (3) That it is being recognised almost every where in the United Kingdom that after all the construction of dwelling houses for the poor by means of organised bodies like Municipalities and Improvement Trusts is neither economical nor conducive to the best financial interests of such organisations. That private enterprise is best suited to carry out the work under proper sanitary and other building regulations, the law of supply and demand being automatically met according to circumstances. The construction of chawls, therefore, for the poor in the City should be wholly abandoned by the Trust and left entirely to private enterprise."

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost.

The Board then recorded the Engineer's report on the collapse of a house in Sarang—Street and also a letter from the Commissioner of Police inviting attention to the rider, added by the jury to their verdict in connection with the collapse. The rider was to the effect that precautions should be taken in regard to houses adjoining the buildings demolished by the Trust.

The Chairman remarked that the Engineer informed them that the necessary precautions were taken.

CALCUTTA BUILDING LITIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

At the High Court to-day, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Woodroffe, disposed of the appeal filed by plaintiffs in the suit of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company vs. Gillanders, Arbuthnott and Company, against an order passed by Mr. Justice Chitty, discharging the rule obtained by the plaintiffs, calling on the defendants to show cause why and "ad interim" injunction should not be granted, restraining them from further making any addition on the north side of their premises pending disposal of the suit. Their Lordship declined to interfere with the order of discharge passed by Mr. Justice Chitty.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

Prince of Arcot's Garden Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, DECEMBER 14.

The Garden Party given by the Prince of Arcot yesterday evening was a brilliant function, marked only by the disappointment felt by the host and numerous guests present at the unavoidable absence of Lord Minto who was slightly indisposed and was compelled to take brief rest prior to his departure from Madras. Lady Minto, however, graced the occasion with her presence, accompanied by the party from the Government House, Guindy.

PAPERS BANNED IN TRAVANCORE.

The "Bande Mataram" and "Swaraj."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
TRIVANDRUM, DECEMBER 14.

To-day's "Government Gazette" contains the following notification:—Under the sanction of His Highness the Mahraja, it is hereby notified for general information that bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the paper, entitled the "Bande Mataram," a monthly organ of Indian independence, printed at Geneva, or any copy of magazine, entitled the "Swaraj" or the "Indian Nationalist," is prohibited.

The annual Government resolution on the working of the Agricultural Department shows an all round progress. It is stated that the deputation more students to America to study agriculture was discontinued during the year, partly because the supply of such trained men was likely to exceed the immediate requirements of the Departments, also because it seemed doubtful whether training under American conditions was altogether suitable for this country. It is also noted that cotton experiments in Bengal proved a failure.

TESTS FAVOR COLD STORAGE.

Long-Stored Meats More Palatable Than Short-Stored.

Several weeks ago "The National Provisioner" reported the results of experiments made by two of the leading nutrition experts of the country on meats and poultry kept in cold storage for varying lengths of time. These tests showed that beef kept in cold storage for forty-three days had greater nutritive value than that kept for twenty-two days, or than samples of fresh-killed beef which were tested.

These tests were made with uncooked meats. Now the same experts, A. D. Emmett and Prof. H. S. Grindley, of the University of Illinois, make public a second report on this particular study on the chemistry of flesh. This second report deals with experiments made on cooked meats. The same meats were used as in the first tests, that is, beef stored for long and short periods. The experts announce as a result of their work that the beef stored forty-three days when cooked was juicier and more palatable and contained fully as much nutriment as the beef stored for six days.

This was only one of their conclusions, which are particularly interesting at this time in view of recent ill-advised and ignorant newspaper assaults upon cold storage. "The New York Sun," ordinarily in the habit of informing itself upon food subjects before commenting on them, launched a manifestly ill-tempered and dyspeptic attack upon all refrigeration of food products, which did the industry the greatest injustice. The writer of this editorial had evidently not read the report of Prof. Grindley and Mr. Emmett as recently published in the columns of "The National Provisioner."

REFRIGERATION BLAMED FOR EVERYTHING.

Refrigeration has been and is abused by unscrupulous dealers who desire to get rid of products which remain on their hands in an unwholesome condition. Investigation will always reveal the fact that refrigeration was not to blame for the condition of these products, but that it was improper handling in and out of cold storage, or perhaps the products were not wholesome when first put in. Because refrigeration may be abused by unscrupulous persons is no ground for its general condemnation. On the contrary, the writer of the Sun article and millions of city consumers with him would be in dire straits for fresh food were it not for the modern cold storage system.

The general results obtained by Prof. Grindley and his associate in the experiments with cooked meats which had been in cold storage are stated in a general way as follows:

That many of the differences between cooked meats from the samples which were held in cold storage for six to forty-three days, corresponded to those which were found to exist for the uncooked refrigerated samples.

That the cooked meats from the forty-three-day storage sample lost less in cooking either by boiling or roasting than did those from the six-day sample, the broths and the drippings in these cases being on the average lower in their percentage content of soluble, insoluble and total dry substance or organic extractives of soluble protein, of soluble ash, and of fat.

The cooked meats from the longer stored sample were higher in their percentage content of moisture and were therefore juicier, higher in soluble and insoluble dry substance, in nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous and total organic extractives, in fat, in total ash, and in soluble inorganic, total soluble and total phosphorus.

Farther, the percentages of total nitrogen, insoluble and total protein were practically the same as were those for the samples from the six-day storage meat. Therefore the cooked meats from the forty-three-day samples, judging from the chemical composition, were at least as nutritious as were those from the samples stored for the shorter period of time.

In opening their account of the latest tests the experimenters explain that refrigeration might produce chemical changes in the meats which would not be evident upon an analysis of the uncooked product. Therefore they followed the tests of raw meats with a series of tests upon cooked meats. Some of the samples of beef had been in storage for six days and same for forty-three days, both at about 33 to 35 deg. F.

After considering in detail the chemical composition of the cooked meats, both in percentage of the fresh substance and the uncooked meats themselves, the nature of the losses and the proportional distribution of the various constituents in the cooked meats and the broth and drippings which resulted from the boiling and roasting of the samples of the lean beef loin which had been held in cold storage for 6 days and for 43 days, the following summary shows the effect which seems, in these cases, to have been produced during the 37 days of extra cold storage:

First, from the chemical examination of the cooked meats, obtained from the respective 6, and 43-day storage samples, the average data in each case show when calculated to the fat-free basis and then to the same moisture content, that the cooked meats from the longer stored sample contained, when compared with those from the 6 day sample, 11·3 per cent. more of soluble dry substance, 41·6 per cent. less of coagulable soluble protein, practically the same percentage amount of total soluble protein and 1·9 per cent. less of total protein; that the percentage of the nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous organic extractives were each 17·4 higher that the ash content was about the same that the percentage of total soluble nitrogen was 14·7 per cent. higher while that for the total nitrogen was but 0·5 per cent. lower: that the percentage of the soluble inorganic, the total soluble per cent. higher and that the ratio of the soluble non-portein nitrogen to the total protein nitrogen was 1: 12·3 for the samples from the 6-day meat and 1:10·5 for those from the 43-day meat.

Second, the composition of the cooked meats calculated in per cent. of the uncooked showed in general; that of the samples obtained from the 6 and 43-day stored meats, those from the latter lost 3·34 per cent less during the process of cooking: they contained 2.24 per cent. more of water and hence were juicier: their soluble, insoluble, and total protein were practically the same as in the 6-day samples; the nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous and total dry substance showed a percentage increased over the 6 day meat of 13·4, 2·5, and 3·7 per cent., respectively; the percentage of insoluble and total protein were practically the same as those in the 6 day samples the nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous and total organic extractives were respectively 15.7, 14.3, and 15.5 per cent. greater; even after allowing for the difference in the broth and drippings, the fat showed an increase amounting to 8·4 per cent. of the total in the samples from the 6 day meat; the percentage of total ash was 7.0 per cent greater; the soluble inorganic and the total soluble phosphorus showed percentage gains which were respectively 24.5 per cent. and 12·7 per cent. of the total amounts in the other samples; and the total soluble nitrogen was 16·9 per cent. higher, while the percentage of total nitrogen was about the same as in the meat from the 6-day sample.

Third, the proportional amounts of the various nutrients which were retained in the corresponding cooked samples from the 6 and 43-day cold storage meats, showed the following facts in regard to the samples which were from the meat that was kept in cold storage for the longer time.

Of the total amounts of constituents found by summing the composition of the respective cooked meats and the corresponding broths and drippings, these meats retained on an average 3·97 per cent. more of water; 4·53 per cent. more of soluble dry substance; 5·05, 4·83, and 4·98 per cent. more of nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous, and total organic extractives respectively; 2·98 per cent. more of fat; 5·12 and 5·06 per cent. more of soluble and total ash; 3·63, 6·52, 6·74, and 4.29 per cent. more of soluble inorganic, soluble organic, total soluble and total phosphorus respectively.

Further, these meats lost practically the same proportional amounts of the insoluble and the total forms of dry substance, protein and nitrogen as did those from the 6-day sample, being respectively for the cooked meats from the 43, and 6-day samples 98.86 and 98·31, 95.63 and 94.64, 99.53 and 99·63, 98·41 and 91·24, 99·54 and 99·61, and 96·32 and 96·00 per cent.

In comparing the boiled and roasted meats it was seen that in every case where there was any appreciable difference between the storage samples, the former cooked meats showed the effect to a greater degree.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

It was quite dark when hounds left the kennels yesterday morning for the somewhat long hack out to the meet at Isla, which is situated between Parla and Andheri. The early morning train brought only one sportsman out from Bombay who, alighting at Parla Station, quickly joined a select field comprising about fifteen regular followers that were out to enjoy the bye-day provided for them. The morning was muggy with great clouds banked up in the east, suggesting a September, rather than a mid-December day, but a heavy dew gave hopes that scent would lie well. Hounds moved off in the direction of Chuckla, where the woods have often been known to yield a jackal; yesterday, however, they proved tenantless and the famous mango tope on the other side of the Andheri Road was then tried. There was considerable conjecture as to whether the jackal that has made this spot so well known would be at home again this year; mindful of the tremendous burst of speed with which he used to take the field along the rocky lane which leads through the tope, reins were gathered up and every one seemed ready for the exciting scramble which was necessary to get on terms with hounds last year, once they had driven out this hardy customer. Yesterday, however, though the woods were tried right through from the cross on the Andheri Road to what is known as Roberts' Corner, he was not to be found; it is sincerely hoped he has not been permanently turned away from his haunts by a number of Pariah dogs that belong to a native dwelling there; but this is extremely likely and will be a great disappointment if it proves to be true as, for one reason alone, it would be extremely interesting to see how the new pack would shape against this undefeated rascal.

Crossing over Sunday Hill, the Master next tried the bushes on the Pipe line just on the Marole side of the Andheri Road, which were found to contain a jackal that gave the field a splendid run. The jack was viewed away over the Marole village hill, and sinking the other side for a short time, gave the pack great difficulty with his twisting tactics; hounds, however, cleverly drove him away from the vicinity of the village down the cart-track in the direction of the backwater which he declined to face, left-handed up Jack Symons' Hill and over into the Marole valley. A splendid gallop ensued over this delightful stretch of country until the hill was reached on the side of which is situated the Marole caves. Hounds mounted the hill to the right of the caves and were evidently on good terms with their quarry as, although he seemed inclined to stick to the hill, they were able to drive him off after running some little way along the slope towards Sunday Hill. Making in the direction of the Railway, the hunt continued over grand riding country across the wall guarded by aloes, down into the strip of paddy fields, over the hill beyond with the broad patch of sheet-rock to be avoided, and gradually righthanded on to the big cart-track running parallel to the railway. Just as the field were rounding rather a nasty barbed wire enclosure it was found that the pack had got the best of their encounter with the jackal as he was discovered trying to save his breath by hiding in a small tank. Dismounting, the small gathering of enthusiastic horsemen who were up were able to witness an exciting tussle in the water between the pack and their victim, which ended in the inevitable way—hounds being rewarded with their first kill of the season. The mask was fittingly presented to a representative of the Andheri contingent, who practically never misses a day's hunting. Great satisfaction was expressed that one of the Whips, who had stayed behind at the very beginning of the run in Marole village to assist a hound out of a well into which it had fallen, was able after a long stern chase to pick up hounds again just in time to witness the kill; and the thanks and sympathy of the hunt are due to the member who unselfishly stayed with him and sacrificed his morning's hunting. The kill had taken place midway between Andheri and Goregaum, so it was a long and dusty hack back along the road to kennels which were reached soon after nine o'clock. But it had been a clinking run and many more like it may be expected from the way hounds worked yesterday. The next meet will take place at Santa Cruz to-morrow and members coming out from Bombay by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS IN BOMBAY.

At Pyrke's billiard saloon, Apollo Bunder last evening, Mr. John Roberts, the billiard champion, continuing his series of exhibition games in Bombay, played a match of 1,000 up (and conceding 600) with Mr. E. Hallam of G. I. P. Railway of Lanauli. Mr. Roberts, especially towards the end of the game, showed some of his best form and in a break of 197 unfinished, he scored considerably by the alternate pot and cannon game, which he is credited with having invented after the barring of the spot stroke. The game ended, Roberts, 1,000; Hallam, 768.

Mr. Roberts' principal breaks were: 168, 70, 89, 112, 63 and 197 (unfinished).

On Friday evening, Mr. Roberts match of 1,000 up (conceding 323) with Alex Taylor. The price of seats have been reduced to Rs. 4, 5 and 2.

CRICKET AT CALCUTTA.

Cooch Behar vs. Combined Military.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The game between the Cooch Behar team and the Combined Military XI was concluded to-day, the result being very even draw. The Military, in their second innings, scored 241 runs, while Cooch Behar, in the second venture, totalled 127 for the loss of 6 wickets, while time was up. The game thus ended in a draw.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Complimentary Dinner at Islam Club.

In view of the appointment of Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed to be Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Cassim Rahimtulla invited the principal members of the Mahomedan community to a dinner, in his honour at the Islam Club on Sunday last. The following persons were present:—

Messrs. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Yusuff Haji Ismail, Vice-President of the Club, Jaffer Rahimtulla, President of the Corporation, Fazalbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, Abdullabhai Lalji, Fazulbhai Zumabhai Lalji, Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji, Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai, Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Gulam-Hussain Khairaz, Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, Mahomed Hussain Muckba, Dr. Gulam Hussain Fatell, Messrs. Mahomed Ibrahim Tungekar, Haji Ismail Haji Allana, Haji Saleh Mahomed Nurani, Haji Zakaria Ahmed Patel, Haji Sidick Nurani, Ismail Beg Mahomed, Abdulla Miya Kahndwani and Haji Ibrahim Nakhoda, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman, Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Messrs. Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, and Oosmal Jamal, Dr. Abdul Satar, Mr. Syed Mainudin Sayed Hussain and many others.

The Vice-President of the Club, Mr. Haji Yusuff Haji Ismail, first proposed the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, which was cordially responded to.

He then proposed the toast of the distinguished guest of the evening, Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, on whom Government has been pleased to confer the honour of becoming the Sheriff of Bombay. In the course of his speech he dwelt upon the numerous admirable characteristics of Mr. Hajee Sulleman, and upon the most suitable choice made by Government which had evoked entire satisfaction not only among the Mahomedan community but among almost the whole population of Bombay.

Mr. Haji Sulleman, in suitable terms, thanked his host, the proposer of the toast and all the gentleman present for the kind feeling which had been expressed for him and observed that the proposed thanks were due to Government which duly appreciates the loyalty of the Mahomedan community.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Hearing of the Appeal.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

NANDLAL THAKERSEYDAS VS. THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

For the Plaintiff-Appellant:—Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company.

For the Defendant-Respondent:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company.

Their Lordships yesterday resumed the further hearing of the appeal filed by the plaintiff against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had dismissed this suit to recover 399 bales of cotton as against the defendant Bank.

The Bank's case having been put before the Court Mr. Lowndes was called upon to reply.

He observed that the following points were to be taken into consideration; whether the plaintiff was the owner of the bales; whether he traced those bales into the Bank's possession; if so, was the Bank entitled to make a defence of the return of bales; if the Bank was entitled, had they succeeded in establishing the return; whether the Bank had converted the bales; whether the pledge was valid; whether Lakhmidas had possession of the bales within the meaning of Section 178 of the Contract Act; whether the Bank had taken the bales in good faith; whether Lakhmidas obtained the bales from the plaintiff by fraud.

Mr. Lowndes then commenced to argue on these points, and his address had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MILLS.

Application to Set Aside the Sale.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod (in Chamber).

For the Bank of Bombay: The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

For the Liquidator: Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, K. G. and Co.

For the purchaser, Sir Sassoon J. David: Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co.

For the trustees of the debenture holders. Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved his lordship, yesterday afternoon, to set aside the auction sale of the Lakhmidas Khimji Mills, which had taken place, about a fortnight ago, under the directions of Mr. R. D. Settna, Provisional Liquidator, and at which the mill was sold to Sir Sassoon David for Rs. 7,88,000.

The Advocate-General urged that according to the conditions of sale, when the sale was confirmed by the Court on the 4th instant, the parties interested in ought to have been cited. Since the sale, a gentleman in the person of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy had offered to purchase the mill and to pay Rs. 900,000. He asked the Court to postpone the matter till Saturday, so that it might be fully gone into.

Mr. Robertson said the sale took place on the 1st December, was confirmed on the 4th instant and was to be completed yesterday (Tuesday). He contended that the sale must now be upheld.

Mr. Raikes supported Mr. Robertson's contentions.

Mr. Jardine said he would abide by the order of the Court.

His Lordship said he declined to make any order setting aside the sale. The sale was advertised for and at the auction held by Mr. Settna, it was sold. As one of the conditions of the sale was that it must be confirmed by the Court, the matter was brought before it and the sale was duly confirmed. There was, therefore, no ground made out for rejecting the sale. To set it aside would amount to shaking the confidence of the public in these sales. He ordered the Bank shall pay the costs of the trustees and the purchaser; the Liquidator's costs to come out of the assets.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Mr. P. A. Strip, of the Excise Department, charged one Manilal with being in possession of fifteen grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, to undergo five days' simple imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. J. M. Framji Patel (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 30 cases yesterday, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Mr. V. S. Joshi (Chairman), and Dr B. B Daderker.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against bullock cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

This excellent show is becoming deservedly more and more popular every day, and the management are to be congratulated on the attractive programme selected by them for this week. The exhibition of marvellous equestrian feats performed by the Italian Cavalry in their daring manœuvres over rough and undulating country, is in itself well worth the small charge made for admission, while the other decidedly excellent films which include "The Nobleman's dog" and "Dissolving the Government," in the former of which the wonderful sagacity of a Police dog, by which a murderer is tracked, is seen, and in the latter of which some of the portraits of some of the prominent members of Parliament are wonderfully pourtrayed and subsequently as marvellously dissolved, will amply repay any visitor. There are also four comic films, full of fun and merriment, which help to keep all in the best of spirits during the whole hour, and those who have not as yet paid a visit to the Pavilion next to the Municipal Buildings, should not miss the opportunity of going there during the current week.

DEPARTURES.

per s.s. "R. Rubattino." Dec. 15.

Passengers per Italian mail steamer "R. Rubattino" sailing for Genova from Bombay this morning. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 1 Shed at 10-15 a. m. sharp (Standard Time) for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfection Station at 8-30 a.m. sharp (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit for the medical inspection:—

Mr and Mrs S A Best	Mr J H Darrik
Mr and Mrs J Binding and Infant	Mrs Hunsberger and Miss Mitchell
Rev and Mrs J C Brucks	Mr Nizamuddin
Miss Benthien	Rev E Rousaert
Mr and Mrs P D Beerington	Miss Savage
Rev S Donzelli	Mr S H Singliton
Mr P S David	Miss L Turgeon
	Col Webster

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN YUNNAN.

A Yunnan Correspondent writes to the "N. C. Herald":—It has many times been said that there is no opium in Yunnan province, grown or imported, but I regret that I am in a position to contradict the statement. Yunnan has been looked upon as among the foremost of the southern provinces where the reform was most sweeping, and, although much has been done to rid the place and people of the curse, it merely requires a journey along the roads which are not strictly reckoned as the main pack roads to be convinced of the nonsense of the belief.

During the past three weeks no less than five cases of attempted suicide by opium have come under my personal notice in a fu city in an out-of the-way corner of Yunnan. If there is no opium, where do the people so easily secure it in endeavours to take their lives upon the slight provocation? Cases of smuggling are frequent and one gets accustomed to hear of quantites being smuggled through in most novel and cunning ways. All this goes to show that the people of Yunnan are not, as some of the enlightened statesmen of the Empire would have us believe, falling over one another in their zeal to rid themselves of the opium curse.

The other day, so a native official tells me, some men passed through several towns on the way to the capital with three coffins. In the first was a corpse; the other two were packed with opium. Being suspected at Yunnanfu, the first coffin was opened, and the carriers, making as much noise as they could for having their coffin burst, got a fair squeeze for the trouble, and the second and third coffins were after this not examined. Quite common is it for men to travel in small crowds, smuggling opium from the province of Kweichou. They travel by night only, by lantern light over the mountains, and in the day hide from any possible official searchers.

While smoking and the attendant evils of the abuse of opium are rife in Yunnan it cannot be said that the great reform of Hsi Liang two years ago has died away. Yunnan is not growing anywhere near as much opium as are Szechuan and Kweichou, despite the fact that in districts where official inspection of land is deemed more or less difficult the land is devoted more to the poppy than to anything else. There is, however, a vast difference in the extent of the growth say from Chungking and Suifu in Szechuan, from what there is between Chaotong and Talifu in Yunnan. And whilst Kweichou, in common with the western provinces, has undeservedly secured the name for practically abolishing the poppy, she is at the present moment at a loss to know what to do with her supply, and that is the reason why people of Yunnan are making bargains with opium smuggled over the borders.

Much has to be done yet, and it is not to be wondered at when the officials do not hold to their own instructions from Peking. To give colour to their sincerity of purpose, however many yamen officials have sent their underlings to the "refuges," for a specified term, to be freed from the craving, but they come back and are as bad as ever, taking the cue from the opium-smoking official himself.

It should be remembered that but a very few years ago Yunnan had only two articles of importance with which to pay for extra-provincial products consumed—namely, opium and tin. The latter comes from one spot twenty miles from Mengtze, and the value of the output runs to approximately three million taels. Opium came from all parts of the province and went in all directions that portion shipped for the Opium Regie in Tonking sometimes being close on three thousand piculs, and the quantity going by land into China being very much greater. Yunnan opium was known at Canton and Chinkiang in 1863; in 1879 the production was variously estimated at from 12,000 to 22,000 piculs; in 1837 it had risen to approximately 27,000 piculs, and since then to the time of the reform no less certainly than 30,009 piculs.

It is only fair to say that the sale of opium is "prohibited"—or what that means in China—but people who want it, even in the smallest village in the three provinces in question know where to procure it, and the recent increased casual sale seems to have brought down the price. Last year the price in Yunnan province averaged over three taien (roughly nine-pence) the Chinese ounce of prepared opium, but at the present time many men would be willing to do deals for any quantity at just over two taien.

THE SUN MILLS.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Jagmohandas Varjiwandass, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The following is the directors' report:—Your directors beg to submit the twenty-second annual report together with the audited statement of profit and loss and balance sheet for the year ended 30th June 1909. You will see from the statement of accounts herewith that the Company has made a further loss of Rs. 2,28,477-3-9 during the year under review, which your directors regret to report. Your directors invited Mr. J. F. Bradbury to join the Board to which he kindly consented and in terms of Clause 88 of the Company's old articles of association, you are requested to confirm. Your directors invited Mr. R. Kennedy to join the Board to which he kindly consented and in terms of Clause 97 of the Company's new articles of association you are requested to confirm. In terms of Clause 98 of the articles of association two of your directors, Mr. Chunilal D. Sarsiya and Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahomed retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election in terms of Clause 100. Rs. 22,921-11-5 have been spent during the year for repairs and renewals of machinery. You have to appoint two auditors for the Company for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited statement of accounts made up to 30th June, 1909, was adopted. The appointments of Messrs. J. F. Bradbury and R. Kennedy as directors were confirmed. Messrs. Chunilal D. Saraiya and Haji Esmail Goolmahomed were re-elected directors and Messrs. Krishnanath A. Kirtikar were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

FOR ENGLAND, IN FEAR OF WAR.

They tell us England's up in arms,
She hears the jealous foe
Laughing at the vague alarms
That drag her proud name low;
She's quaking sore with fright, they say,
Her day of strength's gone by.
O English blood that warms my heart,
Tell them back they lie!
For every British man at home,
Abroad are twenty-seven,
But who shall count the English hearts
Under God's wide heaven!

O eyes that have not seen, behold
What host around her stand!
The chariots and the horsemen wait
To guard our English land.

Oh, lonely looks the little isle,
But not to those who see;
There's half a world would fight for her
Who taught them to be free.—

JOHN ERSKINE in the "Century."

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Third Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the Season of 1909-10.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 30 per cent. of the total area under the cotton crop in whole India.

(Estimates upto 1st December.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as under:—

British Districts	... ...	3,351,200 acres.
Native States	... ...	2,648,800 "
Total	...	6,000,000 acres.

7·7 per cent. under last year's area;
6·6 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years;
2·7 per cent. over the average of 10 years excluding famine years.

Early rains were generally favourable in Gujarat, and Deccan and brought about larger sowings though continuous rain in July-August prevented fuller cultivation in places and necessitated resowing in parts of South-Gujarat. In Kathiawar and Cutch food grain crops occupied some of the area usually devoted to cotton. The Karnatak area shows a fall of about 25 per cent. below last year, which is attributed partly to more area being placed under jowar and partly to unseasonable sowing rain. In Sind the late opening of the canals deterred larger cultivation.

Season.—The season so far has been favourable in Gujarat and the crop is in a thriving condition. The early crop is in flower and has begun to bear bells in places. The late crop is still young. In the Deccan the crop is excellent in Khandesh, except in places where it was damaged a little through Hasta (October) rain. Elsewhere in the Deccan it suffered especially in light lands from deficiency of rain in the middle of the season which has affected its growth. In the North pickings have commenced as usual in the second fortnight of October. In the South the crop is not yet ready. In the Karnatak where the crop is still very young, deficient late rains and adverse winds have affected it and rain is urgently needed, particularly in the East to improve its condition. In Sind the crop is reported to be fair.

Outturn.—So far as can be judged at present the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield from 95 per cent. of the normal in Broach, Baroda and Rewa Kantha to 75 per cent. in Surat. In the Deccan, East Khandesh yields a full normal crop; elsewhere it varies between 85 per cent. in West Khandesh and Satara to 60 per cent. in Ahmednagar. In the Karnatak the crop is estimated to yield 70 to 87 per cent. provided the season turns out favourable. In Sind the yield is estimated at about half the normal in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar and about two-thirds of it elsewhere. Egyptian cotton has not been sown this year for want of water at the time of sowing. The total outturn stands as under:—

British Districts	... ...	768,900 bales.
Native States	... ...	792,500 "
Total	...	1,561,400 bales.

13 per cent. over last year;
52 per cent, over the average of the preceding 10 years;
24 per cent. over the average of 10 years excluding famine years.

Besides the above about 51,000 acres (40,000 acres in Ahmedabad) are estimated to have been under cotton in tracts for which statistics are not usually received. These are expected to yield 12,800 bales.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

The final report on the cotton crop for 1909 reads:—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.]

Sowings of cotton this year began earlier than usual: in canal districts they commenced in April and elsewhere in the month of June, by the middle of which almost all districts had received enough rain to start field work. The rain in July and August was heavy. There was also good general rain in the early part of September, after which the falls in the west of the Provinces where cotton is chiefly grown were light and scattered. The Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and a large part of Oudh had favourable rain later in the month. In the western districts cotton picking commenced rather early about the middle of September and elsewhere early in October.

Area.—According to the reports of selected landowners the area sown with cotton this year was expected to substantially exceed the last year's area in most districts and an increase of 10 per cent. in the first forecast issued early in August. This estimate has however proved to be incorrect. According to the crop returns which have now been furnished by the village accountants the total area of the present year amounts to 1,218,056 acres compared with 1,376,982 acres returned last year. The decrease which amounts to 158,926 acres or 11·5 per cent. is general and is shared by every division of the province. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years the present year's area shows respectively a decrease of 3 and an increase of 4 per cent.

Condition.—The rainy season was generally favorable and an approximately normal out-turn was anticipated all over the province; but the scanty rain of September in the chief cotton growing districts followed by high winds is reported to have somewhat reduced the out-turn of cotton specially in the Upper Doab. The yield in the Meerut division is now estimated at about 85 per cent. in Agra at 80 per cent. and in Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Lucknow division at 95 per cent. In the remaining divisions cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent. For the Provinces as a whole the crop is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal compared with 80 last year.

Out-turn.—The total out-turn of cotton worked out on the foregoing data is estimated at 379,000 bales of 400 lbs. each compared with 423,000 bales estimated last year showing a decrease of 44,000 bales or 10 per cent. It however exceeds by 3 and 14 per cent. respectively the average estimated yield of the past five and ten years. Assuming that imports of cotton into this Province from adjoining provinces will be about the usual figure, viz., 40 millions of pounds the total quantity available comes to 192 millions of pounds. The mill consumption is estimated at 48 millions of pounds, and as the price of cotton is unusually high this year, the local consumption other than in mills is likely to be much lower than usual and may be taken at about ten millions of pounds, the amount estimated in each of the last two years. This leaves a balance of 134 millions of pounds or over 16 lakhs of maunds for export. Exports of cotton during the twelve months from 1st October 1908 to 30th September 1909 amount to nearly 15 1/4 lakhs of maunds.

The price of cleaned cotton on 15th November 1908 and 1909 is compared below for three selected marts. In Cawnpore it is now higher by Rs. 3-9-0; in Agra by Rs. 2-4-0 and in Hathras by Rs. 5-0-0 per maund.

Marts.	Price of cleaned Cotton per Maund. 15th Nov. 1908.			15th Nov. 1909.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cawnpore	17	12	5	21	5	4
Agra	17	13	5	20	0	9
Hathras	16	0	0	21	0	0

The area and estimated out-turn of cotton grown in the Rampur state are given at the end of the provincial figures in the appendix. The area has risen from 15,485 to 16,816 acres and the out-turn from 3,193 to 3,757 bales of 400 lbs. each.

With the object of establishing a Boys' Garden City, the Council of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is considering the purchase for £6,000 of the "Gwynne House" estate at Woodford Bridge, Essex.

An interesting reminiscence of Lord Curzon as journalist was recently recalled by Lord Darnley in distributing school prizes at Rochester. Once at Eton, he said, they thought that Mr. Gladstone had run down the school in one of his speeches, so they called in their strongest leader writer who was the present Lord Curzon of Keddleston, and told him to write a good stiff article so as to bring Mr. Gladstone to his senses. So successfully did their leader-writer do his work that Mr. Gladstone sent an autograph letter to Lord Darnley explaining away his speech in his very best style.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE LOST CAR.

Seated one day in the tonneau,
I was timid and ill at ease,
For I heard a sort of rumbling,
And a kind of a warning wheeze.

I know not what struck my chauffeur,
Nor what he had struck, nor whom—
But I heard a bombilation
Like the sound of the crack of doom.

It flooded the crimson twilight
Like the crash of a rending sky,
And I lay on the burning asphalt
With the motor across my thigh.

It quieted cries and moaning,
Like a man who scold his wife;
It seemed an unending smash-up
That would speedily end my life.

It linked all my breaks and bruises
Into one perfect pain;
And it rumbled and whizzed and guggled
As if it would come again.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
The reason for that great sound,
That came from the soul of the motor
As it threw me on the ground.

It may be a first-class earthquake
Could bring such a sound to men;
And it may be that only in nightmares
I shall hear that noise again.

DANGEROUS.

An angler was trying the water near a lunatic asylum when he espied a strange object floating down the river. As it neared him he saw to his great astonishment, that it was a man, nearly submerged beneath the water.

"Sh-s-sh!" came the reply; "don't touch there!"

"Sh-s-sh!" came the reply; "don't touch me; I'm a submarine!"

PLENTY OF PATIENCE.

"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?" queried the old man. "Do you think you have the patience and forbearance to make her a kind and indulgent husband?"

"I don't know, sir," replied the would-be son-in-law. "I can button a stand-up collar on a shirt that is a size larger without getting angry, and I can button up the back of my sister's blouse, and I—"

"Say no more," interrupted the old man, "say no more; but take her, my son, and my blessing goes with her."

A CRUEL BLOW.

A well-know lawyer told a good story the other day, apropos of a certain legal decision.

"It was a cruel blow—as cruel as that which the cook served on the tramp.

"This filthy tramp, knocking at the kitchen door, whined—

"I'm turrible hungry, lady. Could ye gimme a small wedge o fresh pie?"

"We're just out of pie,' said the cook, 'but here's a cake for you.'

"And she handed the tramp a cake of soap."

NOT WHAT SHE MEANT.

A lady once employed a girl to stone some plums for her. Calling the girl to her, she said—"Here, Jane, I want you to stone them like this, and when you have finished tell me," so taking the stone out of one, she put the plum in her mouth and went away. The lady happened to be passing through the same room later, when the girl said to her—"Please, mum, I can't eat any more plums." "What do you mean?" And when the lady went up she found that the girl had eaten the plums—left the stone.

SENSIBLE SINGING.

"I am sorry to see, Alice," said Mr. Youngdad sternly, "that you have not escaped the fault which seems inherent in most young mothers. Where is the necessity of talking to our firstborn as though he were a native of the Sandwich Isles? 'Kitchy, kitchy, kee!' and 'Wazzy, wazzy, woo!' indeed. No wonder he cries. Give him to me!"

Humbly Alice handed over the sweetest babums in the world, and the stern father began to hum the Good Friday music from "Parsival," changing from that to the soldiers' chorus in "Faust." Yet still the little one whimpered, and Mr. Youngdad tried a new song. Then suddenly the baby smiled, and was soon wrapped in happy slumber.

"You managed it wonderfully," admitted the chastened mother. "It was the last song did it. By the way, what was it? I couldn't quite catch the words."

"Haven't you heard that?" queried Mr. Youngdad, in astonishment. "Why, it's the latest thing from the halls. The chorus goes—

"'Toodley, foodley, up-i-dee,
Jimmity, jammity, jingaree!
Riggity, jiggity, fummity-ho!
Blimmity blam and away we go.'"

"Pretty little thing, isn't it? I only remember the chorus, but I'm going to learn the whole thing."

MODEL LODGINGHOUSE.

An Irish navvy once changed his lodgings. The following morning, when he got up, his new landlady asked him how he had slept.

"Not a wink," said Pat, as he began scratching himself.

"Why! what's the matter? There's not a single flea in the house," snapped the landlady indignantly.

"No, bejabers, replied Pat, "they are all married an' got children."

EASILY DONE.

"Come on, my boy," said the old farmer after the day break breakfast, "and we'll get out in the fields and start ploughing."

"But I can't plough to-day," protested the youngster. "I have chills. Why, dad, I am shaking all over."

The old farmer grinned.

"All the better, my son. If you can't plough you can scatter the seed. All you have to do is to hold them in your hand, and every time you shake it will send them in all directions. You'll be better then a patent seeder."

WHAT ARE ANGELS?

He had been to Sunday-school, and wanted his mother to tell him about angels—what were they?

"An angel, my dear, is a little girl with wings that flies away up in the skies."

"Yes, ma, but I heard pa tell the governess the other day that she was an angel. Will she fly?"

"Indeed she will, my dear! She will fly away just as soon as she gets her trunk packed."

NOT WHOLESOME.

Medicine Man—"What is the matter with your Majesty?"

Cannibal King—"Oh, I've an awful indigestion!"

Medicine Man—"What have you been eating?"

Cannibal King—"I have just polished off an American millionaire."

Medicine Man—"Good heavens! No wonder you are ill. I've told you repeatedly to beware of anything rich!"

MARK GETS HIS OWN BACK.

Mark Twain once desired to borrow a book from a neighbor of his, but was told that, though he might refer to it in the library with pleasure, the books were never allowed to leave the house. Not long after the neighbor asked Mark Twain to lend him his lawn sprinkler. He was informed that the latter never allowed the sprinkler to leave his own garden, but that he was quite welcome to make use of it, if he liked on the lawn of the humorist.

A FARE SOLUTION.

"I'll trouble you for a penny, ma'am!" announced the tram conductor, brandishing his bell-punch.

The stout lady jumped out of a day-dream, and groped in vain round the south-west of her skirt. Then she tacked to the east, luffed northwards, and eventually reconnoitred round the waist zone.

"You'll be a tuppeny fare afore long!" ventured the official.

The stout lady groped again. She tapped here, grabbed there, dived everywhere. But success evaded her.

"Tell you what it is, mum!" at length rapped out the conductor. "You're trouble'll give us a chance to settle this 'ere Haretic puzzle. We'll wire for Cook and Peary, and the one as discovers your blessed pocket first we'll credit with the 'onor of 'aving found the Pole!"

UNCOMPLIMENTARY.

A good story is going the rounds at present about a well-known barrister, and it will be merciful perhaps to suppress his name. He is not noted for his good looks.

He was engaged to defend a motorist who was alleged to have run into a horse and trap.

"Now be careful," he said to the groom "Does he shy, or does he not?"

"He does, sir."

"He does eh? And what does he shy at?"

"At lots of things sir."

"At lots of things. That is no answer. Tell me some particular thing he'd shy at."

"Well, he'd certainly shy at you, sir," said the groom.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

IS WOMAN LOSING HER BEAUTY?

Woman are growing uglier and cleverer, says Dr. Carleton Simon. There are two types. One is all body without soul. She is the beautiful woman with a childlike mind. The other is all soul without a body, the intellectual giantess. "The most beautifully moulded face I have ever seen," says the Doctor, "was owned by an intellectual pigmy. The most intellectual woman I ever met had a hatchet-shaped face. To a large extent beauty is an elastic word. Woman, by nature's design, was beautiful in facial contour, but in growth of her mentality she is growing uglier. Accepting the fact of the increasing ugliness of women according to old standards, and the operation of the law of compensation in endowing her with one form of attractiveness when she loses the other, we come to the reason why the the intellectual woman cannot be beautiful."

EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL EFFORT.

"The placid beauty of babe changes as it begins to notice things. The lines and furrows of the face gradually develop as the mind grows. This continues as life and experience go onward, engraving the face with lines of sorrow, mirth, the multiplicities of human emotion, and that which is collateral with them, thought. The crux of the transformation is this: Every mental effort is the displacement and re-arrangement of an atom of the brain, creating greater blood circulation there, and abstracting it from other parts of the body. Every thought has its pole in the face. If the thoughts are feeble and disconnected they leave but little impression on the face. If they are direct, continuous and forceful, the poles become more and more apparent. Intellectual effort thus disturbs facial contour. The brows, knitted in thought, become contracted. Intentness of occupation develops a compression of the lips. The increased depth of breathing induced by greater cerebral (brain) circulation enlarges the size of the nostrils. The brain cells require nourishment from the body. The fat of the cheeks is absorbed to supply this demand. Briefly this would epitomise the local process, but as intellectuality is the result of hereditary condition and environment, we must look for the cause of these changes to evolutionary tendencies."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 14.

The depression, entering North-West India the day before yesterday, now lies over Berar, and a fresh depression of considerable intensity has appeared in Upper India, giving clouded skies and very large increase of rainfall. Light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana the West of the United Provinces, Central India and the western half of the Central Provinces. A light and local precipitation has occurred in Kashmir, Lower Sind and South Gujarat. Chief amounts: Lahore, Rawalpindi and Cherat, one and a half inches; Montgomery, two; Sirsa, Bikaner, Sambhar, Jhansi, and Hoshangabad, three-quarters; and Indore one. The first depression will probably move eastwards and cause an extension of the rainfall into West Bengal, while the second probably will continue to give rain in Upper India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rainis probable in East and North Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Provinces; local precipitation in Kashmir, the United Provinces, West Bengal and scattered falls in the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been widespread; Rawalpindi records 1·37", Lahore 1·54", Ambala 0·23", Delhi 0.45", Sirsa 0·80", and Multan 0·31". Skies are heavily overcast. The air is damper. The day is much cooler than usual but the night is much warmer.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the West United Provinces; Mainpuri has had 0.12", Agra 0·56", and Jhansi 0·70". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Agra and normal or in excess elsewhere; the minimum is everywhere in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Lower Sind and Rajputana; Karachi has received 0·40", Bikaner 0·72", Jaipur 0·67", Ajmer 0·85" and Kotah 0·29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper. Day temperature is in defect, the deficiency at Karachi amounting to 15° and night temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar ann Central India West.—General rain has fallen in Kathiawar and local rain elsewhere; Indore has had 0·10", Surat 0·42", Bhavnagar Para 1·02", Rajkot 0·50", Veraval 0·45" and Dwarka 0·37". Cloud has decreased and skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is in large excess. Maximum temperature is normal in West Central India but in moderate to large defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar; the minimum has fallen but is still in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·20", Saugor 0·62", Hoshangabad 0·90", Khandwa 0·34", Akola 0·

BY THE WAY.

REPUTATIONS.

No man's reputation is safe. The fierce light of research shatters many of our cherished ideas, and now it seems that it is the turn of Copernicus to quake. A French savant, M. Pierre Duhem has been exploring the Bibliotheque Nationale, and according to a Paris contemporary, he has made a sensational discovery. He has come across a MS. of Nicholas Oresme, who was Bishop of Lisieux in 1377 under Charles V. Oresme was a man of parts. He was widely read in science, etc., and was known as a mathematician. He was deputed by the King to translate Aristole's works into French, and the King was so pleased with Oresme's work that he nominated him for his bishopric.

COPERNICIAN THEORY.

In studying the MS. of the Bishop of Lisieux, M. Pierre Duhem was not a little surprised to find many passages which proved beyond doubt that Oresme more than a century before Copernicus had enunciated the law which is associated with the name of Copernicus, that is to say, the movement of the earth around the sun. Our contemporary raises the interesting question as to whether the illustrious Canon of Thorn, that is Copernicus, had not some knowledge of the MS. which M. Pierre Duhem has now brought to light. It does not by any means follow either that the Canon was indebted to the Bishop, because they enunciated the same theory. Take, for instance Ricardo and Col. Tarrens. Each evolved, almost at the same time, the economic "theory of rent," but quite independent the one of the other.

BASLE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Basle next spring will celebrate the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The bull was granted by Pius II. in 1450, on the Ides of November, and signed at Mantua. The bull states that the University is founded to teach theology, law (common and civil), and other sciences. The idea of "Alma mater Basiliensis" is due, it is said, to Æneas Silvius, a celebrated humanist, who was secretary to the cantonal council of Basle. It has been decreed that the celebration shall be termed a quinquenary, and not quin-centenary. Evidently there is a distinction between the terms, even if there be no difference.

AGE BEFORE HONESTY.

This adage has recently had application in Switzerland. A lady forty years of age became engaged to a gentleman ten years her junior. Evidently she thought if he knew the true state of things his ardour would cool. When she produced her certificate of birth, according to the requirements of Swiss law, it was discovered that she had changed 1868 into 1878. For this almost pardonable fraud she had to appear before the Assizes at Basle. The jury thought little of the offence, and her fiancee still less. She was awarded only a nominal imprisonment, and left the court with her lover. It is said that her good looks were not an unimportant factor in the jury's decision.

THE HANSOM CAB.

Just at the time when it seems appropriate to write the epitaph of the inventor of the hansom cab "H. G. A.," a contributor to "Country Life," furnishes some interesting details of what was known a generation or so ago as the patent safety. In or about the year 1771, Mr. Francis Moore, a well-known coach-builder of Cheapside, designed a novel form of mail-cart for the London Post-office. The body was hung by means of a cranked axle between two wheels of 8ft. 8in. diameter, and the driver's seat was on the edge of the roof overlooking the horse. It is highly probable that Moore's design inspired Mr. Joseph Aloysius Hansom, when the latter set to work to invent a safety cabriolet. His enterprise was not, however, a strictly commercial one, as it was undertaken in response to an invitation from a young man of means, Mr. Dempster Hemming, of Caldecote Hall, whose affairs the inventor managed.

ENTERING THROUGH THE WHEELS.

Hansom's original patent, dated December 23, 1834, was for a two-wheeled vehicle, with wheels of 7 1/2ft. diameter, revolving on short spindles at the centre line of the body of the carriage. These spindles also formed the only connection between the body, the framework, and the wheels. The driver's seat was almost on a level with the roof-line in front, and the vehicle was entered by two swing doors in front, one on each side of the stay, extending down the middle, and to which the driver's footrest was affixed. The same patent had attached to it an alternative plan for entering the cab through the wheels, a suggestion never carried out. The first hansom suffered under the excessive weight arising from the peculiar method of attaching the wheels, while the principle of safety was confined to the fact of the body being situated barely a foot above the ground.

"CHAPMANS, NOT HANSOMS."

The modern hansom is in all essential features the invention of Mr. John Chapman, better known as the promoter of the G. I. P Railway. It was Mr. Chapman who invented the suspended or cranked axle, the rights of which were acquired and applied by Mr. Hansom. Shortly afterwards Mr. Chapman also introduced the improvement of the straight axle, and the cutting away of the carriage body beneath the passenger's seat in order to make room for if, whereupon the driver was transferred to the present type of back seat. Therefore, it would be more correct if "Hansoms" were known as "Chapmans." Mr. Hansom disposed of his rights to a company for £10,000, but no part of this sum was ever paid to him. The Patent Safety Cabriolet Company got into difficulties, and in 1839 Mr. Hansom took over the temporary control and succeeded in putting matters right.

"SHOFULS."

For these services Mr. Hansom was paid £300, which was the only money he ever received in connection with the vehicle bearing his name. Directly the advantages of the perfected hansom cab were realised—namely, that it could be worked with a minimum of wear and tear and diminished risk of accident, and that it required little tractive force—the patent was unblushingly and widely pirated. Hansom's employes, who were mostly Jews, christened the pirate cabs "Shofuls," which is Yiddish for counterfeit, and has nothing to do with the fancied resemblance of the vehicle to a shovel. At first Hansom and his partners spent large sums of money in prosecuting the proprietors of these pirate cabs; but as the owners were usually "men of straw," they failed to obtain satisfaction. It may be added that when the improvements were effected in the Levite Church at Fulham it was stated that the architect was a son of Hansom, of cab fame.

NEW YEAR CLOSING IN GLASGOW.

All the public-houses in Glasgow will be closed on New Year's Day—a Saturday. It was decided some months ago that all licensed premises would be closed on the first day of the year, and under the statute the magistrates have no power to give special permission for the sale of liquor on that day. Indeed, if the authorities desired to alter the arrangement, some three months' notice would require to be given. It may be pointed out that if the New Year came in on a Sunday the public-houses would be closed on the Monday. This time all licence-holders will close their premises on the Friday evening until Monday.

THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN BAKER.

The stained glass window to the memory of the late Sir Benjamin Baker which the Institute of Civil Engineers has placed in Westminster Abbey has now been completed. It consists of two lights, one containing a large figure in blue of Edward III., and the other the figure in crimson of Abbot Simon Lang, both seen against a chaste Gothic architectural background in the palest tints. An inscription beneath one of the lights records the names of the deceased engineer and the donors of the memorial, while under the other are the words "Forth Bridge, Assouan Dam. B. 1849, D. 1907."

EXPENSIVE misappropriations and other frauds have been discovered in connection with the Gladbek mines in Germany which are owned by the State. An engineer named Neuss has been arrested on a charge of stealing £10,000 recently. He denies having committed the theft, but has confessed to being guilty of forgery and embezzlement. The arrests of several other officials are said to be imminent. The matter is regarded as another Kiel scandal.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It will be interesting news to most frequenters of the byways of English literature that Mr. Springarn is to edit Sir William Temple's two essays on "Poetry" and "Ancient and Modern Learning." Both, and especially the former, are remarkable for the modern note in their style. The essay on "Poetry," indeed, presents a somewhat broad target for criticism. Its postulate of the inferiority of modern to ancient poetry is not now accepted; its criticisms are after much amiss, and its theory on runic verse has little to support it. But the style in which Sir William Temple here writes is such that, flowing with an easy rhythm and bringing in the first personal pronoun with excellent effect, it foreshadows the more perfect workmanship in the same kind of Addison and Steele, who were twenty years old when it was published. It is for example to be elegant to speak thus of the epigram; "There were certain fairies in the old regions of poetry called epigrams, which seldom reached above the stature of two, or four, or six lines, and which being so short, were all turned upon conceit or some sharp hits of fancy or wit." In the same way, it is to be humorous to illustrate the intellectual vigour of the English of his day by saying: "I have had several servants far gone in divinity, others in poetry have known, in the families of some friends a keeper deep in the Rosicrucian principles and a landress firm in those of Epicurus." Finally, there is a touch of wistful pathos in his concluding sentence: "When all is done, human life is, at the greatest and the best, but like a forward child that must be played with and humoured a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep, and then the care is over."

SIR HOME GORDON AS PUBLISHER.

In the interview which he has given to the editor of the ever-fresh "Book Monthly" Sir Home Gordon intimates that while in his new capacity of publisher he is to eschew fiction, he is to leave a corner for our old friend the French Memoir. This fact indirectly furnishes an answer to a question which one has seen asked—Whether the reason why so many French memoirs are published is that they are easy to write or because they pay? The answer, of course, is that they pay because they are easy to write. They may be written according to a prescription. You take some person of historical interest and make the narrative of his career the backbone of your book. Into it, however, you may weave a good deal of additional matter. You may draw upon whatever is striking in the personality of his friends or stirring in their careers and whatever is picturesque in the times in which he lived. You need not tell your story in the staid manner of history; you may adopt the method of the novelist and read the thoughts and intents of your hero's heart; you may even cast it in the form of an imaginary autobiography. The whole, furnished with the necessary illustrations and issued in the form of a nine-inch-by-six book, may be sold for anything between 10s. 6d. and a guinea. Since an author can write such a book with much less trouble than he can a novel he can ask less for it from a publisher so that in the case of the novel the larger portion of the profits goes to the author, while in the case of the memoir it goes to the publisher. That the novel is the higher type of book goes without saying; nevertheless the average memoir is likely to make as good reading as the average novel. It is sure to contain some luminous page—luminous not because of the genius of the compiler, but because of the excellence of the documents upon which he draws—or some anecdote which brings us into closer contact with human nature than many works of fiction do. To the inferior memoir however, two exceptions may be taken. It is apt to abound in Gallicisms. A translator working in haste is much more likely to dash down the English form of some French word than fastidiously to search for its exact equivalent; one has come upon such a word as "fastuous," for example. Further, there are apt to occur passages upon the elimination of which a censor of literature if he existed would insist—unless, indeed like another censor one has heard of he displayed a genial indulgence towards imports from the Continent.

SOURCES FOR MEMOIR WRITERS.

There are in French literature inexhaustible quarries in which the compiler of a memoir may work, and one who runs his eye down the lists of "books consulted" in some of them is often struck with the fact that so many of the sources found serviceable are volumes of letters. M. Funck-Brentano in his latest book suggests the reason. It is because, in the days when no newspapers in the modern sense existed, all news had to be communicated by letter. There was a thirst for news. Residents in the country laid it as an obligation upon their friends in Paris to keep them posted up in all that was passing in the sensorium of France. A letter received was too precious to be a private possession. It passed from hand to hand; it was copied, it was carried from chateau to chateau. On the arrival of the mailbag friends and neighbours would gather of an evening round the great hearth and sitting in the light of a log fire, hear the latest of Church, Court, and kingdom. Writers of letters knew this and wrote accordingly; and the "Lisez bas" which occurs in certain of the correspondence of Mme. de Sevigne is a hint that what immediately follows is for the recipient's own ear, and not for every miscellaneous company. Now people in the town were as zealous to purvey news as those in the country were to receive it. It became, no doubt, a vocation like any other. There anyone became of importance if only he was in the flow of information. Writers gave parties to their friends, made them talk, and from their conversation draw the information which they sent to remote parts of the country. Whole families constituted themselves news agencies. Even the servants were requisitioned. Liveried reporters frequented the cafes, the theatres, the Tuileries, all to collect news. The letters thus written covered most fields of human interest, and, being written not for individuals but for publics of their own, in those respects resembled the gazettes which sprung up later, while on the other hand, the first gazettes were printed in the form of letters. Those who wish a good French book to read could not do better than turn to that from which these facts are taken, M. Funck-Brentano's "Figaro et ses Devanciers."

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S LOVE AFFAIR.

As some of his family and friends declare my story of Matthew Arnold's love affair to be without any real foundation, and it might be thought that I had picked up a bit of gossip and irresponsibly jotted it down in this column, it is only right to say that the story was only a prose summary of what Arnold himself set forth in the series of poems called by the general title of "Switzerland." It is all a matter of interpretation, and I claimed no more; but that it is a tenable interpretation apart from positive evidence in disproof can be shown by chapter and verse from the poems:—(1) That the girl was of humble origin is implied in "Meeting," last stanza, and that she had a "different past" from Arnold's is asserted by the poet himself in "Parting," stanza beginning "In the void air" and the following one. (2) That after a year's interval they met in cordial relations "Meeting," stanza 1, proves. (3) That she grew tired of him appears from "A Farewell," stanzas 4 and 5. (4) That Arnold returned dejected to England the lines "Isolation" show. (5) That they never met again the last stanza of "The Terrace at Berne" renders probable. At least two of Arnold's biographers assume that some real experience lay behind these poems (Mr. Herbert Paul says of Marguerite, "She can hardly have been a creature of the imagination, but there is no trace of her identity"). It will be very interesting to know whether Arnold ever himself repudiated the interpretation put on the poems by his biographers.

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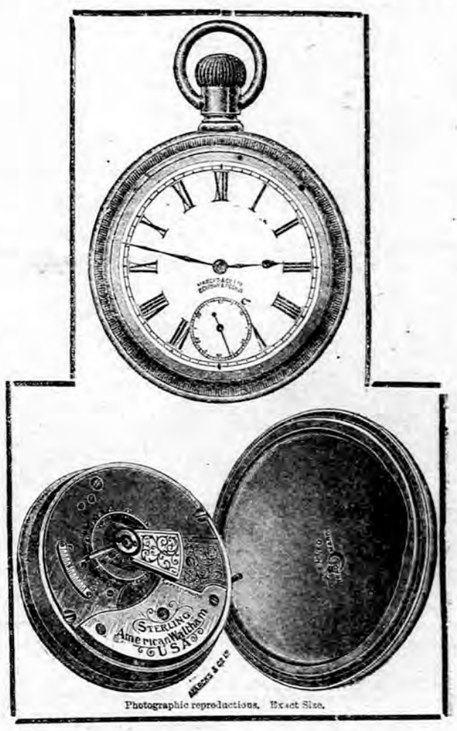

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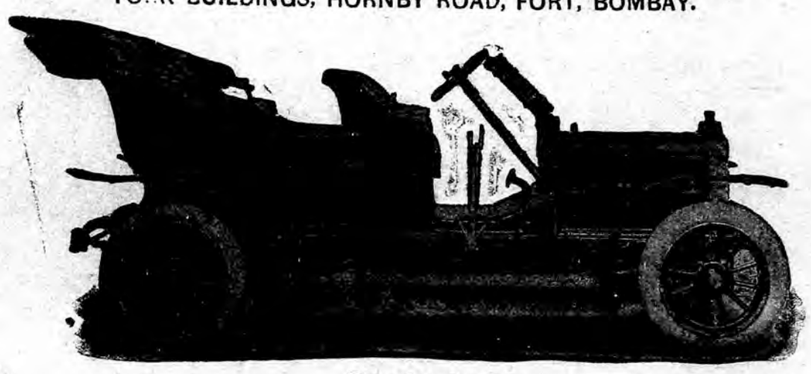

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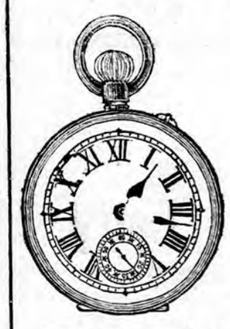

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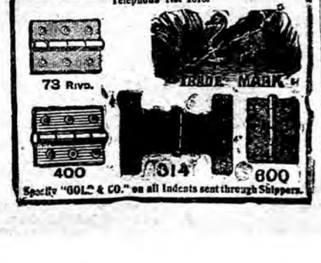

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